FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

[VOL. XXII. FAYETTEVILLE, N. C. WEDNESDAY EVENING, MARCH 18, 1840. [NO. 1189.]

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BY EDWARD J. HALE.

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ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents per square for the first, and thirty cents for each succeeding publication. Advertisers are requested to state the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.

☞ *Letters to the Editor must be post paid.* ☜

Last Notice!

THE subscriber would inform *all* that are in arrears to the "WATER WORKS COMPANY," that Mr. Jesse Newberry is authorized to collect the same up to January 1, 1840. *Old* delinquents *must* pay up when called on. Further indulgence cannot be given, as he is determined to settle with the Directors and close his Superintendancy.

A. J. ERAMBERT, *S. F. W. W.*
March 10, 1840.

PRIME RIO COFFEE.

Just received, and for Sale,
50 BAGS RIO COFFEE,
25 boxes Claret WINE,
15 hhds. prime N. O. SUGAR.

FOR SALE OR RENT.

LOT on Maiden Lane, with a comfortable HOUSE and out Houses, suitable for a small family.

SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST.
March 7, 1840.

SUMMER RESIDENCE

FOR SALE AT AUCTION.

THE subscriber will sell at public Auction, on Monday the 30th day of March instant, at the Market House in Fayetteville, at 12 o'clock, M. a pleasant SUMMER RESIDENCE, Consisting of Dwelling and out Houses, and 82 acres of Land, more or less, situated on the Murchison Road, near the residence of John D. Eccles, and James Baker, Esqs.

Also, a Lot on North Street, containing one acre, more or less.

Also, a Lot, corner Hillsborough and Moore streets, containing about ¾ of an acre. Terms at sale.

HENRY M'LEAN,
Executor of H. W. Ayer, dec'd.
March 7, 1840. 88-2w

GENERAL WOLFE.

MY celebrated Virginia Horse, GENERAL WOLFE, Colt of Eclipse, will stand this season at Fayetteville, Elizabethtown, Esquire McDaniel's, Mr. William Davis's on East side of Cape Fear, Mr. George Barkeldie's, and at Mr. Marsh's, on West side of Cape Fear. He stands lower than any Horse of his blood in the Southern country, $8 12 15, payable 1st January, 1841. His Pedigree of the best blood in Virginia, he is in this country by accident, and not for a mere speculation. Those disposed to raise Horses of good blood, may not again have such an opportunity. His season commences at Fayetteville on Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday next. He will be at each stand on the days appointed every two weeks.

JOHN W. POWELL.
Lexville, Robeson co. N. C., March 5. 88-8w

NO COMBINATION.

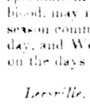
Queensware, Glass and China.

JAMES A. TAYLOR,
No. 79, Water Street, NEW YORK,

BEGS respectfully to inform his old customers and friends, that he is now opening a complete assortment of ROUND EDGE Cut and Plain GLASS WARE, and printed and common QUEENS-WARE, which is offered on terms to suit the state of the times.

Being entirely disconnected with any combination for the support of high prices, the Subscriber will resume the manner of conducting his business, in which he was so successful some years past in the old house of T. J. Barrow & Co., and hopes to receive the support of the former patrons of his old firm. In order to afford Goods at the lowest possible rate, it will be necessary to confine all sales exclusively to *Cash*, or short City paper. Virginia, North Carolina or Pennsylvania Funds received in payment for Goods. Merchants visiting the City are invited to call. Orders by letter, promptly attended to.

JAMES A. TAYLOR.
79 *Water St., near Old Slip.*
New York, March 2. 1840. 88-6w



JOHN HOPKINS offers for sale his splendid and new variety of DAHLIAS, grown by himself last year, of 200 different shades and colors, at half the Northern prices.

Also, a small assortment of Garden and Flower Seeds;—his assortment of Peas is of superior quality. Likewise, a few thousand Morus Multicaulis Trees, or Cuttings—all of which can be packed and sent to any part of the State.

Address, JOHN HOPKINS,
North st., Fayetteville.
February 25, 1840. 86-3w

Dahlias.

THE price of the Dahlias advertised by the Subscriber, is, for a dozen roots of the best quality, and all different kinds, $6. A dozen of the 2d quality, $3.

JOHN HOPKINS.
Fayetteville, March 10, 1840.

$100 Reward.

I WILL give $100 for the apprehension of Benj. F. Moody and Anderson Moody, and a Dark Chesnut Sorrel Stallion. My stable was broke open on the night of the 10th inst. by the Moodys, and my horse taken. I will give the above reward for their arrest and the recovery of the horse. The horse is a dark chesnut sorrel stallion, 15½ hands high, 8 years old, without white except the left hind foot; when taken was shod all round with steel shoes, with 8 nails in a shoe. He is a horse of fine appearance, fine long head with large eyes, neck very fine, round bodied—and well turned. I followed the Moodys to Chatham and Moore counties, but failed in getting hold of them. They have a large connexion in that section of country and probably will remain there for some time. I heard while in pursuit of them, that they alledge that they had a claim to the horse and I refused to give him up, and they took him by force. This notice is to forwarn all persons from trading for the horse or harbouring the said Moodys, as I am determined to put the law in force against all such persons. I will give 50 dollars to any person that will get the horse and deliver him to me at this place, or secure him so I can get him. The horse is known by the name of Sergeant McDonald or the Moody horse. And I will give 50 dollars for the arrest of the Moodys so they can be brought to justice. Any information concerning them will be thankfully received.

JOSEPH McDOWELL.
Rutherfordton, Feb. 22, 1840. 87-3t.

Notice.

THE Subscriber having, at the March Term, 1840, qualified as Administrator upon the Estate of the late Barnum Beach, hereby notifies all persons having claims to bring them forward within the time prescribed by law, and proved according to law; upon failure to do so, this notice will be plead in bar of a recovery.

Those who are indebted to said Estate are requested to come forward and pay the same immediately.

JOHN H. COOK, *Adm'r.*

Further Notice.

ON WEDNESDAY, the 1st day of April, 1840, at the Store on Green street lately occupied by the deceased, I shall offer for sale, at Auction, all the Stock in trade, consisting of an extensive assortment of

Boots and Shoes,

Sole, Upper and Skirting Leather, Calf, Morocco and Seal Skins, Shoe Thread, Blacking, Varnish, Lasts, &c. &c. Also, at the same time the Store House will be either sold or rented for one year.

At the Dwelling House, on Saturday the 4th April, the Household and Kitchen FURNITURE, together with other articles of personal property, among which are two Cows and Calves, &c.

JOHN H. COOK, *Adm'r.*
Fayetteville, March 3, 1840. 87-3w

Notice.

THE Subscriber cautions all persons against employing or making any contracts, or having any dealings, with his son THOMAS, as the law will be strictly enforced against any person who may have any such dealings with him. My reason for this notice is, that persons are in the habit of seducing him away from me, to ride races, &c.

THOMAS GRIMES.
Fayetteville, Feb. 29, 1840. 87-4w

NEW GOODS.

I AM now receiving, by Steamers Cotton Plant and Henrietta, my entire Stock of FALL AND WINTER

DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES,
HARDWARE AND CUTLERY,
Paints, Dye Stuffs, &c. &c.,

Consisting in part of the following:

700 SACKS LIVERPOOL SALT,
200 bags Rio and Cuba Coffee,
20 hhds. Porto Rico & St. Croix Sugars,
2000 lbs. Loaf and Lump do,
12 tons Swedes and English Iron,
50 Nova Scotia Grind Stones,
200 pair bright Trace Chains,
100 sides Sole Leather,
100 do. Upper ditto,

Blacksmith's Bellows, Vises, Anvils, Hammers, &c., together with every other article which constitutes a *well assorted* Stock of Goods for the approaching Season,—all of which will be sold very low for Cash, Country Produce, or on time to prompt customers only.

C. J. ORRELL.
Yellow Brick Buildings, Hay Street.
Fayetteville, Nov. 2, 1839. 70tf

P. S.—Country Merchants will find my Stock worthy their examination. C. J. O.

THE HUMAN HAIR

IS warranted stand or restored, and the head kept free from dandruff, by the genuine

Oldridge's Balm of Columbia.

Remember the genuine as described below.

This is certified to by several Mayors, Ministers of the Gospel, British Consul, Physicians, and a great number of our most honorable citizens, to be seen where it is sold.

Daring Fraud!

This article has been imitated by a notorious counterfeiter. Let it never be purchased or used unless it have the name of L. S. COMSTOCK, or the signature of COMSTOCK & CO. on a splendid wrapper. This is the only external test that will secure the public from deception.

Apply at the wholesale and retail Office, No. 2 Fletcher street, near Maiden Lane and Pearl street. Address, COMSTOCK & CO.,
Wholesale Druggists.

☞ The genuine is for sale by
M. R. WILLKINGS, Fayetteville, N. C.
January 1, 1840. 78-cowly

B. E. DOLLARHIDE

WILL sell or lease 3000 acres of choice Mississippi LANDS. The lands are situated between latitudes 32 and 33, and in the counties of Choctaw, Winston, Kemper, Nashoba, Holmes and Washington. He has selected these lands, and now offers them upon the terms hereinafter mentioned. They constitute a body of lands not surpassed by any in the State of Mississippi, either in point of health, fertility, or beauty of surface.

TERMS.

Being desirous of having these lands put in cultivation as soon as practicable, he offers them to those who may be desirous of opening cotton plantations, upon the following terms and conditions:

He will give the use of either of the tracts lying in the counties of Choctaw, Winston, Kemper, Nashoba and Holmes, to any one who will settle thereon, for the term of three years gratis, and restricting the tenant to a quantity of land not less than ten acres to be put under cultivation.

At the end of three years, if the occupant desires to purchase, he may have the option to do so at a fair valuation of the land; if not, he will pay for a cotton gin, should one be erected on the place, at a fair valuation.

The tract of land lying in Washington county, is situated on a Bayou, known as Musketoe lake, one mile west of the Yazoo river, and a few miles above the head of Honey Island, and within one mile of a landing on the Yazoo river, called Sims' landing. This tract contains 640 acres and is alluvial soil, and entirely free from overflow. This tract is not surpassed by any in the known world, either in point of soil or convenience to navigation. The principal growth is box-elder, large grape vine, dogwood and large cane; lands of the same quality and in the same neighborhood have sold, unimproved, for thirty dollars per acre. He will, to any slave-owner who will place on this tract of land any number of hands, pay one half of the cash valuation for said slaves, and receive from the owner of such slaves one half of the valuation for the tract of land; and in case the value of the slaves shall amount to more than the value of the land he will pay the difference; and if the value of the tract of land shall amount to more than the value of the slaves, he will place the overplus at interest for any period of time to suit the purchaser, should he wish to borrow it—the interest being annually paid—thus making each party the joint owner in the whole estate for the space of six years or more, as may be agreed upon; and at the end of the partnership, one of the partners may set a value upon the whole estate, which value the other shall give or take.

On either of the above mentioned propositions, he will permit to be opened, plantations on these valuable cotton lands, or he will dispose of them to suit purchasers, at the most moderate prices. Persons desirous of making proposals under the foregoing propositions will please address me at Clinton, Green county, Alabama.

January 1, 1840. 86-5wpd.

Received per Henrietta,

100 BOXES RAISINS, in fine order,
50 half boxes do, do do,
For sale at low prices in lots.

SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST.
Jan. 25, 1840. 82tf

Received per Steam Boats,

30 HHDS. prime Cuba MOLASSES,
10 hhds. do N. O. SUGAR,
250 bushels planting IRISH POTATOES.
For sale by
SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST.
Feb. 17, 1840. 85tf

THE Subscriber has just received from the Lincolnton Mills, a large assortment of

Fine Ruled Foolscap PAPER,
Do. unruled do. ditto,
Com. ruled do. ditto, at $1 50 pr. rm.
Fine ruled Letter ditto,
Large size Wrapping ditto,
Com. size do. ditto,
Also, Post Office Wrapping ditto,

All is offered low;—the Subscriber having been appointed agent of Messrs. G. & D. Mosteller, of Lincolnton, will keep a supply of the above on hand.—Persons wishing to purchase will do well to call.

A. W. STEEL.
January 25, 1840. 82-2m

Land for Sale.

THE LAND belonging to the heirs of Thomas Hadley, dec'd, is offered for SALE. It lies in the County of Cumberland, on the River Road, six miles above the Clarendon Bridge, and contains between 700 and 800 acres. It is well timbered. A very small proportion of the Land has been cleared. As to soil, it is not surpassed in fertility by any in the aforesaid county. It is first rate Corn and Cotton Land. Also, another piece within 3 miles of the Bridge, containing between 40 and 50 acres. Also, an improved LOT of ground in the town of Fayetteville. The several pieces of Land will be shown to those who wish to purchase, by those who live on and near the said Land. Those wishing to purchase, will please to address a line to the subscriber at Stantonsburg, containing their propositions, which will be promptly attended to.

THOMAS HADLEY.
Fayetteville, Sept. 6, 1839. 63-tf.

Davies' Mathematics,

DESIGNED FOR SCHOOLS, ACADEMIES AND COLLEGES.

THE attention of Teachers and all others engaged in the promotion of thorough education, is invited to the examination of the following text books in Mathematics, by Professor Charles Davies

1. Davies' Mental and Practical Arithmetic.—Key to Davies' Arithmetic for Teachers.
2. Davies' First Lessons in Geometry.
3. Davies' First Lessons in Algebra.
4. Davies' Bourdon's Algebra.
5. Davies' Legendre's Geometry and Trigonometry.
6. Davies' Elements of Surveying.
7. Davies' Analytical Geometry.
8. Davies' Descriptive Geometry.
9. Davies' Differential and Integral Calculus.
10. Davies' Shades, Shadows and Linear Perspective.

For sale by E. J. HALE.

$100 Reward.

RANAWAY on the 1st of October, 1839, two negro men, one belonging to each of the undersigned, named

SANDY and ALFRED.

SANDY is a black fellow about 6 feet high, 22 years of age, the right knee considerably knocked-kneed, has a fore tooth out, down look, rather spare for one of his height. Among his clothes were a straw hat and brown homespun coat.

ALFRED is a bright mulatto, 18 years of age, 6 feet high, fine looking fellow, very straight, smiles when spoken to, and is apt to put his hand to his right ear when spoken to.

They were raised by the subscribers, and it is feared that they have been kidnapped or assisted away.

The above reward, or $50 for either, will be paid for their delivery, or for their confinement in any jail so that we may get them again, or a reasonable reward for any information that may lead to their recovery. A reward of $100 will be paid for proof sufficient to convict of their being harbored or assisted away.

ARCH'D McEACHERN,
JOHN GILCHRIST.
Randalsville P. O., Robeson county, N. C., 82-tf
November 27, 1839.

Stationary of all kinds,

KEPT CONSTANTLY ON HAND, and for sale at the Book Store of

E. J. HALE.
May, 1839.

HAYS' LINIMENT.

THIS fine article is warranted to cure PILES in all cases, or no pay taken for it.

Glaring Fraud!

A notorious counterfeiter has dared to make an attempt upon this article, and several have been nearly ruined by trying it. Never buy it, unless it has the written signature of COMSTOCK & CO. on the splendid wrapper. That firm have the only right to make and sell it for 20 years, and all from them is warranted perfectly innocent and effectual in all cases.

N. B. Always detect the false by its not having the above signature. The true sold only by
COMSTOCK & CO.,
Wholesale Druggists, No. 2 Fletcher st., N. York.
SOLOMON HAYS, Original Proprietor.

☞ The genuine is for sale only by
M. R. WILLKINGS, Fayetteville.

The "Deobstruent Pills"

ARE confidently offered to the public from the Agent's knowledge of their efficacy as experienced by himself and many others. It is a well established fact that obstructions of the Liver, Spleen, Biliary Ducts, &c. form the basis of most of the complaints with which we are afflicted; hence arise Dyspepsia, Head-ache, Heart-burn, torpor or relaxed and irregular state of the Bowels. These disorders neglected, eventually destroy the strongest constitutions, and cannot be counteracted but by medicines that are truly effective. Removing obstructions, giving a healthy movement to the secretions, vigor and tone to the system throughout, are some of the benefits to be derived from these pills. They are offered for sale by the subscriber, with suitable directions accompanying each box. They are known by him as the composition of an eminent Physician, who has successfully studied and treated bilious complaints in both Hemispheres.

JOHN H. PEARCE, *Sole Agent.*
Fayetteville, Feb. 4, 1840. 83tf

Certificate of Rev. A. B. McGilvary, of the South Carolina Conference.

I certify, that for three years past I have frequently taken "the Deobstruent Pills," and unhesitatingly pronounce them the best medicine for biliary attacks that I ever have used. I have also in my circuits frequently administered them to others, and in no instance without a sensible and speedy benefit. I fully recommend them to the afflicted.

ALEX'R B. McGILVARY.

Blanks for sale at this Office.

BARK!

THE Subscribers wish to contract for the delivery of from 100 to 200 cords of BARK.

L. S. BELDEN & CO.
March 20, 1839. 37tf

New Orleans Molasses.

50 BARRELS prime N. Orleans MOLASSES,
7 hhds. do do ditto,
For sale by C. T. HAIGH.
Feb. 12, 1840. 84tf

Red Clover Seed,

FOR sale by JOHN HUSKE & SON.
February 11, 1840. 84-tf.

For Sale,

A NEW FOUR HORSE WAGON, heavy ironed, made to order in the best manner, and of first rate materials and workmanship. Orders received for Wagons, and executed at short notice.

Apply to JAS. MARTINE.
Hay street, near the Post Office.
February 25, 1840. 86-4w

Nicholas Nickleby.

A NEW SUPPLY, just received. Also, Holland's Van Buren; Mammon, &c. &c.

E. J. HALE.

Life of Gen. Harrison,

JUST RECEIVED and for sale by
E. J. HALE.

FROM THE GREENSBOROUGH PATRIOT.

HARRISON AND TYLER FOR THE UNION, AND MOREHEAD FOR THE 'OLD NORTH.'

("Rosin the Bow!")

Our Rip will fight under this Banner,
With the pluck of a soldier that's true;
He'll not be the hindmost in battle,
For him of old Tippecanoe.

Old Rip will soon wake from his napping,
And make every "Spoiler" look blue,
With a hearty hurrah for Jack Tyler!
And a round for Old Tippecanoe!

Old Rip will call at his "*log cabins*,"
And rouse out his voters a few,
Whose thunder will tell next November
For the Hero of Tippecanoe!

And when he's fixt up in the White House—
The Farmer and Patriot true,—
We'll drink, in a mug of "*hard cider*,"
The health of Old Tippecanoe!

Then, adieu! to great Swartwouts and Prices,
And little leg-treasurers, too!
He'll sack every rogue of a "Spoiler"—
He sacked 'em at Tippecanoe!

In the halls of our wise legislators,
To his country he ever proved true—
At Meigs, at the Thames, and the Raisin,
And also at Tippecanoe.

"He'll not be 'appointing successors"—
His duties he'll faithfully do,
And add a fresh sprig to the laurels
He won at the Tippecanoe.

Then—Success to the SON OF OLD GUILFORD,
To Old Rip ever faithful and true;—
'Old Virginny'—success to thy TYLER!
AND TRIUMPH TO TIPPECANOE!!!

A SPEECH WORTH HEARING.

The Quincey (Illinois) Whig, of the 1st February, contains the following report of a recent speech in the Senate of that State, on the bill for repealing Internal Improvements:—

"Mr. Speaker, I rise, Sir, not to make a speech—speech-making is not my trade, but to tell the friends of repeal that I am forneat them, although I hate railroads as bad as any on this yearth, perhaps, and I have a good reason to hate them, yet I shall vote again repealing them, bekase all my constituents on this side of the river bodashsiously are for them, and a good many on the other side too——It are a fact, Mr. Speaker, I know very little about railroads, but I guess I know as much as some other folks do. We have had a railroad in Clinton for some years, across the bottom there at Carlyle and one over Crooked Creek bottom, in Marion, and of all infernal roads in creation for roughness, they bangs the beater,—gentlemen may laugh—but its no joke,—my constituents have lost, in the single item of breaking of eggs, sir, a handsome fortune. Scott, who keeps tavern in Carlisle, and a rale tavern too, not one of your Springfield *grasseyes*, but a right jam up chicken fixen tavern, told me that no mortal man could tell the eggs that had been broken, in bringing them to market, across that infernal railroad, and Tully told me the same thing exactly about Crooked Creek railroad—same smashing of eggs. You know Huey, Mr. Speaker! I wish you could have *hearn* Huey curse, the time his carriage was jolted up into eternal smash, crossing this same railroad. [Here the Speaker, unable any longer to control his risible faculties, laughingly observed, 'the gentleman must confine himself to the question, and to the rules of the Senate.']—Well, sir, as I was saying, he cust, and he swore, and fairly snorted agin, but still, he's for railroads.

These are my notions, Mr. Speaker, and I could not sit here, without belching it out; [Here the orator turning his head, and in an audible voice addressed a Senator to his right—'Uncle Peter, what's the name of your wolf bill?' but receiving no answer, he then, straightening himself up, again addressed the Speaker.] As I am now up, Mr. Speaker, I will give you my notions on Uncle Peter's wolf bill—[Here the Speaker interrupted him again, by reminding him that the *wolf* question was not before the Senate, and therefore its merits could not be discussed.]—You're mistaken in your man, Mr. Speaker; I'm not a cussing character, and if I was, I should be very far from cussing Uncle Peter's wolf bill. No, sir; I want you and all this here Senate to understand that I am no Jupiter Iscariot, in this or any other matter. I'm for that bill head and ears, no mistake in shave tail,—I go it, sir, on the loud. One more thing, Mr. Speaker, and I'm done,—the gentleman from Shamrock county—I don't think that's the name exactly either—but the *two* headed gentleman over there, the other day—[Here the Speaker, assuming as much gravity as possible, called the gentleman to order, and requested him to take his seat.] After looking the Speaker steadfastly in the eye for at least twenty seconds, with a wince of askance, he said—Are you in rale yearnest, Mr. Speaker, if so be you are, you're into me about a feet, I s'pose you think, but sir—look out—I warn you, sir, to keep a skin'd eye for terrapin traps and mocassin tracks,—I have rights, sir, as the *two* headed gentleman over there, (pointing to the gentleman from Hancock) said the other day, that shall not be trodden on nor treated with *discorn*—I'm done, sir,—I would, however, before I sot down say to my friend from Union not to look so serious, when he tells his funny stories, in his speech, but to give us a sort of smile, as I do, when he comes to the *nub*, or laughing part, so that we may know when to laugh too. I have now got all I was arter, Mr. Speaker, and I will conclude this speech."

A fellow in Philadelphia, lately, after having married his eleventh wife, committed suicide. The Jury returned a verdict of 'Death from matrimony.'

"I love to *liquor*," as the toper said, who was in the habit of thrashing his wife.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 18, 1840.

HARD TIMES!—We think that the times are hard enough in North Carolina. But the people of this State are well off compared with those of almost any State in the Union. From every quarter we see evidences of distress that are appalling, and from which our beloved State is only saved because the people are less in debt, and more independent than others. In many of the Northern States it is a hard matter to raise money to pay taxes; and in the City of New York, a list of the numbers of the lots, with the streets on which they are situated, to be sold for taxes, fills *four* of the mammoth newspapers of that city! The advertisement was divided between the Evening Post and the New Era, both Tory Abolition organs, which will receive between them $16,000 for publishing the advertisement!

RETORT COURTEOUS.—Mr. Grundy, in closing a late speech in the Senate, predicted the disappointment of the Whigs at the next election, and said he would expect to hear, in the account of the battle, of the despairing cry,

"Charge, Crittenden, charge; on, Tallmadge, on! Were the last words of Harrison!"

Mr. Tallmadge immediately rose, and said, "I tell the Senator, that in the account of the great battle to be fought in November next by the people against the minions of power, instead of the despairing language of *his* muse, he will hear of the in-spiring notes of victory,

"Fly, Van Buren, fly; run Grundy, run! Were the *first* words of Harrison!"

A HEINOUS CRIME.—The Richmond Enquirer complains that Gen. Harrison uses a *flail* instead of a *thrashing machine* on his farm. The country will not care what instrument he may use in expelling the cnait from the White House on the 4th of March next.

The Standing Army.—A correspondent from the country writes: "If you will only furnish the record proof that the Secretary of War proposed to raise a Standing Army of 200,000 men, one half to be in "*active service*," and that Mr. Van Buren endorsed that proposition, the Administration is dead—dead—in these parts. The people are jealous of regular soldiers, in the pay of the Government, and they feel fully competent themselves to defend their own liberties and repel any foreign foe. Give us the documents."

We readily comply with the request. We copy first the plan proposed by the Secretary of War in his late Report. It is in these words:

"It is proposed to divide the United States into eight military districts, and to organize the militia in each district, so as to have a body of twelve thousand five hundred men in active service, and another of equal number as a reserve. This would give an armed militia force of two hundred thousand men, so drilled and stationed as to be ready to take their places in the ranks in defence of the country, whenever called upon to oppose the enemy or repel the invader. The age of the recruit to be from 20 to 37; the whole term of service to be eight years—four years in the first class, and four in the reserve: one fourth part, twenty-five thousand men, to leave the service every year, passing, at the conclusion of the first term, into the reserve, and exempted from ordinary militia duty altogether at the end of the second. In this manner, twenty-five thousand men will be discharged from militia duty every year, and twenty-five thousand fresh recruits be received into the service. It will be sufficient for all useful purposes, that the remainder of the militia, under certain regulations provided for their government, be enrolled and be mustered at long and stated intervals; for in due process of time, nearly the whole mass of the militia will pass through the first and second classes, and be either members of the active corps, or of the reserve, or counted among the exempts, who will be liable to be called upon only in periods of invasion or imminent peril. The manner of enrollment, the number of days of service, and the rate of compensation, ought to be fixed by law; but the details had better be left subject to regulation—a plan of which I am prepared to submit to you."

Here is the endorsation of this monstrous project by *Mr. Van Buren*, in his last Annual Message:

"The present condition of the defences of our principal seaports and navy yards, as represented by the accompanying report of the Secretary of War, calls for the early and serious attention of Congress; and as connecting itself intimately with this subject, I cannot recommend too strongly to your consideration the plan submitted by that officer for the organization of the militia of the United States."

AN OLD SOLDIER'S TESTIMONY.

During a debate a few since in the Ohio legislature, sundry young locofoco striplings dared to abuse Harrison; but they caught a Tartar. An old soldier happened to be in his seat,—Mr. Pollock, representative from Muskingum county, who promptly rebuked the slanders, thus:

Mr. Speaker: I have listened to the debate, thus far, with much patience. I have heard abuse heaped upon Gen. Harrison, by men who are comparatively young; and although I am unaccustomed to speech making, I hope the House will bear with me for a few moments, for I shall not trouble it long. I shall not deal in generalities, we have had too many of them already. Sir, I have heard members of this House charge Gen. Harrison with cowardice, whom he defended and protected from the war-knife and tomahawk of the Indian, when they were sleeping in their mother's arms.

Mr. Speaker,—I know something of Gen. Harrison; and something of his history, and something of his deeds. I know individuals who were with him during the last war; who were with him in the battles of the Thames, Fort Meigs and Fort Stephenson. I know, sir, that cannon balls, chain-shot, and bomb-shells, flew thick around him in these battles. The gentleman from Clermont, (Mr. Buchanan,) said that Gen. Harrison was not, during the battle of Fort Meigs, near enough to have the scales knocked off him. Well, sir, if he was not near enough to have the scales knocked off, he was near enough to have the scales and dirt knocked on to him by cannon balls. [Who saw it? asked some member.] I saw it, sir; I was in that battle. I saw a cannon ball strike within two feet of Gen. H. during that fight. I was there. I saw bomb-shells and chain-shot flying all around him. Horses were shot down under him. I was also at the battle of Fort Stephenson. I saw Gen. H. there, and he was in the hottest and hardest of the fight; and where balls flew thickest, and where steel met steel the fiercest, there would you find Gen. Harrison. I speak what I know, and what my eyes have seen. Gen. Harrison is not a coward; and those who call him a coward, know nothing of him. He was a brave, prudent, and fearless General. He took the right course during the last war—he acted a noble part, and his country has honored him for it. Ask the soldiers who fought by his side; whose arms were nerved by his presence; whose hearts were cheered by his valor; and who were led to triumph and to victory by his courage and bravery, and skill, if Gen. Harrison was a coward—and they, sir, will tell you no!

Sir, I have done. I only wished to give my testimony in favor of Gen. Harrison, and to state what I have seen, in opposition to those who are ignorant of his character, and who know nothing of his bravery and skill.

Extract of a letter, dated Cincinnati, Feb. 10th, to the Editor of the Bangor Whig.

There is a degree of enthusiasm in the cause of Harrison here in the west, which augurs success. There are a great many old soldiers scattered over this part of the country who regard him with veneration, even among those who have hitherto supported the administration. I have heard a great many anecdotes which go to show the attachment with which all who have served under the General regard him, among which is one I now recollect, and will relate to you.

A short time since there came into a tavern in a country town in this State, a fiery young *loco*, who commenced railing against Gen. H. to the by-standers. Among other things, he at last said he was a coward. Among his auditors there was an old man who had been a soldier under the General, and who was also an administration man. He had listened patiently to all the young stripling had to say against the Gen. till he came to that part of his *tirade* where he charged the General with cowardice. The old veteran could contain himself no longer, but jumped up from his seat, approached the young man, his eye burning with the fire of indignation, and called upon him to stop his foul mouth or as old as he was he would fight *one more battle*. The fellow had yet grace enough left to blush and leave the house. When gone, the old soldier told the company that though he had been a friend to the administration, he would not hear the old General called a coward—for said he, "when I was a soldier under him in the North-Western army, I had the misfortune to freeze one of my feet—and in marching one day it became very painful, so that I limped—but it did not long escape the observation of Gen. Harrison. He rode up and enquired what was the matter with me, and upon being informed of my situation, immediately dismounted from his horse and insisted upon my taking his place. I, after some hesitation accepted his offer, and he trudged along on foot about six miles. He then changed with me and rode a few miles, and again approached me, and offered me his horse, but as we had got within a few miles of the end of our day's journey, I was determined not to avail myself of his generosity—but I found it of no use to refuse—for he dismounted and walked beside me. I therefore mounted again and rode to the end of the journey—and a braver or better man than the old General never lived, and right or wrong d—n me if I don't vote for him."

The above is a true story, though I may not have used the precise language, in every word, of the old veteran. I had it from a gentleman who is well acquainted with the parties, and who said he had no doubt that the facts took place as related by the old *soldier*. I wish that some of your young *locos* might come out here and fall in company with some of these same old veterans—I reckon they would husband their *resources*. Yours truly, B.

Political Consistency.—The Albany Evening Journal gives a specimen of modern demagoguism which is certainly too good to be lost. When the news of the re-charter of the U. S. Bank, by the Pennsylvania legislature, reached Huntingdon, a meeting of the Van Buren party was held, at which David R. Porter presided, to express their abhorrence of the act. The charter was pronounced a fraud and a nullity—a deliberate violation of the rights of the people.

In Bedford county, Thomas B. McElwee proposed to raise a military force, proceed to Philadelphia, tear down the Bank, and "*strew salt on its foundation*."

In process of time, "the Party" has the Bank completely and *legally* in their power. The legislature partly matures a bill, repealing the charter of this Bank, and another, compelling all Banks to resume specie payments forthwith. David R. Porter is now Governor, and he, at once, steps in, with a message, reprimanding them for their destructive course, and ordering them to have done with such foolery. The whole body whips round; Thomas B. McElwee introduces a bill in accordance with the Governor's views, and proceeds himself to Philadelphia, negotiates a loan with the U. S. Bank, and fixes every thing to the mutual satisfaction of the high contracting parties.

Such is a specimen of modern democratic consistency. Radicalism, anti-bank, and anti-corporation doctrines are very handy, *just before election*, to humbug the people with, but when an intelligent, shrewd demagogue, by means of such humbuggery, is enabled to rule, feeling the *responsibility*, he is no longer anxious to ruin, especially when himself may be involved in the destruction.

LEGISLATIVE ELOQUENCE.

The following report of a speech made before the Tennessee Legislature, by Col. J. M. H——, a representative from Knox County, has been furnished us by a gallant officer in the army, who assures us of its genuineness:—

Fellow citizens:—I did'nt come here to make a speech at this time, but only jest to extinguish myself as a candidate. Gentlemen, I am the floating candidate for the superfluous district, and I only want to make a few remarks at this time. A good many of you, gentlemen, has never seen me before, and I merely want to state my views upon the question, to be agitated. Gentlemen, I was born in the county of Sullivan, and foacht up in Knox, without pearantage, and if it had'nt a been for the goodness of God and several other gentlemen, who tuck me when an orphan boy at 21 years of age, and gin me an edecation, I might have been as ignorant as the common people, or you, gentlemen. Gentlemen, my father was a patriarch of the Revolution, and I am a patriarch. Gentlemen, my father stained the walls of America with his blood, and when Gen. Jackson killed the Indians at Orleans, I waded up to my knees in mud. Gentlemen, I am opposed to Nullification. Gentlemen, I would rather be a gallypot slave, than for to be a Nullifier. Gentlemen, I haint got time to give you my views now, and I will call upon you again in a few days, but gentlemen, there is a set of Big Bugs here who are a tryin to put me down, but gentlemen, I defy 'em. Gentlemen, I have always been for liberty, independence and glory. Gentlemen, I hope to be delivered out of the hands of my enemies as Moses was delivered out of the hands of the bullrushes. Gentlemen, come over across the Square, and take something, and we'll get better acquainted.

"Hurrah for Col. H——, d——n my eyes, but he's the chap after all." Hurrah for Col. H——, whoop, he!!!"—*Spirit of the Times.*

FOREIGN.

NEW YORK, March 7.

THE GREAT WESTERN ARRIVED.

FORTY-FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

The announcement of the arrival of the Great Western in the Lower Bay about noon, created a great sensation in the city,—and well it might, for such a mass of news political, commercial, and financial is expected by her, and the *hiatus* has been so long, that the Public appetite for news is voracious. She has cut out all the long expected Packet ships, whose delay was most provoking, and has thus made her most triumphant trip.

The general complexion of the news, is that money in England was abundant at 4½ per cent premium. The Grain Market had declined. Cotton a shade lower, but more extensive sales.

The great topic of excitement has been the Queen's Marriage, which took place amid the most august ceremonies, on the 10th Feb. Column after column recounts what was done.

The news by the Great Western, though so many days later, appears not to be very remarkable, but as our files of Papers in all January are on board the Packets, January to the Press here will be almost a blank month.

Mehemet Ali seems bent on war. He is making warlike preparations with great activity. Report says he will not submit to the terms of the great powers.

The news from France and Spain presents nothing extraordinary.

American Flour, duty paid, sold in Liverpool on the 18th ult. at 43 a 44 shillings.

Great Britain intends to send a land, as well as a naval force against the Chinese.

Parliament was in session. A great variety of matters had engaged attention, the principal of which was her Majesty's Marriage, and the addresses on the occasion. The Queen at Buckingham Palace on the 18th, received these congratulatory addresses from the Houses, and that from the Lords was presented by upwards of 60 Peers.

Much comment was excited by the fact that the Duke of Wellington was the only member of the opposition invited to be present at the royal nuptials.

Prince Albert has been appointed a field marshal.

On the last Monday in January the Ministry were defeated on the question of the allowance to Prince Albert. Lord John Russell moved that the allowance be £50,000 per annum, to which Col. Sisthorp moved, as an amendment, to make it £30,000. The amendment was carried.

FROM THE CHRONICLE.

London, Feb. 10.—The quarterly averages of the assets and liabilities of the Bank of England, to the 4th instant, show an increase of bullion, when compared with the returns of the previous quarter, of £510,000, or £3,964,000. The increase in the circulation is small, being only £145,000. The securities have increased £68,000, the deposites have increased £434,000, and the Rest £8,000. These results are favorable, and if the continental exchanges had taken a similar turn, the affairs of the Bank of England might be viewed as in a position of returning strength; but the reduction in the rates of discount has not as yet been followed up by the general improvement in the manufacturing districts which was expected, although in some branches of our productive industry a partial revival of business seems to have taken place.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET—Feb. 17.

There was a fair attendance of the trade in the early part of the week, and full prices were obtained for all descriptions of American; and though the demand rather abated on Wednesday, owing to the reports of the dull state of trade in the interior, yet the inquiry has since revived, and the market has closed at rather higher rates for the better classes of American, whilst Brazil and other kinds continue heavy at previous prices.

The sales amount to 27,680 bales, (of export) and comprise 60 Sea Island at 13½d to 22d, with 40 stained at 6d to 10d, 6550 Bowed 5¾d to 6¾. 4,000 Mobile, Alabama, and Tennessee 5¾d to 7d. 13,500 Orleans 5¾d to 7¾d. About 5,000 bags have been sold to day at steady prices. 800 American have been taken for export. The sales consist of 500 Surat at 4¾d to 5d, 150 Pernam 8¾d, 150 Bahia 8½d, the remainder American 5¾d to 7d. On Saturday 3,500 bags were sold.

TURPENTINE in good demand, at 11 a 12s per cwt. The stock is moderate, and prices are likely to be fully supported.

TAR scarce, and Carolina would sell readily at 13 3 a 13 6 per brl. Holders ask 6d more.

The news from Europe had an unfavorable effect on Cotton and Flour at New York. Cotton declined ½ to ½ cent, and flour became excessively dull at 5 00 to 5 50. Corn also fell to 51 cents.

Successful Effort of the Bloodhounds.—Within a few days, Major Loomis, U. S. A., has captured an Indian on the Wacassassa, by means of our excellent Cuban auxiliaries. It was done in very handsome style, and so delicately, that the most squeamish of the Northern sympathizers, might have been delighted to witness it. When the "trail" was struck and followed for some time, the dogs became very impatient of the leash, and by a sudden bound, broke loose from their keepers and dashed away in gallant style. The troops followed on through the bushes, and in a short time came up to the scene of action, where the noble dogs (2) had floored a gigantic savage, and held him on the ground, without appearing disposed to do him farther injury.

The means are now certainly discovered of ending the war in good earnest, and almost without bloodshed, and it is sincerely hoped that the Government will immediately procure two or three hundred dogs for the purpose of producing such moral effect on the savages, as will induce them at once to surrender. It is now made certain that 1000 men, with 100 dogs, will accomplish more than 10,000 without them. A much smaller force will be sufficient to end the war, and countless millions will be saved to the country, if a sufficient number of dogs can be procured. The Indian thus put *hors du combat*, was wretchedly frightened, and on coming to his usual equanimity, offered with the honesty of his tribe, to conduct the "gallant dogs" to where a party of five more red skins were encamped.

St. Augustine News, 8th inst.

Another Fight, and the Blood Hounds again Victorious.—A letter from Garey's Ferry, dated March 4 says: "The Cuba dogs have proved quite beneficial. They caught five Indians the other day in Middle Florida, handsomely, they say."

From Middle Florida, we learn, on the 22d ult, that a detachment of volunteers, under Lieut. *Whedon*, were in pursuit, on a fresh trail of Indians, near the Calico Hills, in the vicinity of Magnolia. Suddenly they came upon a numerous body of the enemy, and at the first fire, Lieut. *Whedon* was killed. His men retreated, leaving their officer on the field. On learning the intelligence, a body of regulars were sent out to bring the body in. Lieut. W. has left a widow, whose shrieks and lamentations were truly heart-rending, on hearing her loss.

INTERESTING DEBATE IN THE SENATE.

From the Madisonian.

MESSRS. DAVIS AND BUCHANAN.

In the Senate, yesterday, when the report of the Special Committee on the State Debts was under consideration, Mr. Davis, of Massachusetts, took occasion to defend himself against the charge brought by Mr. Buchanan, of having misrepresented his arguments in his published speech. It was a complete and triumphant vindication. The published speech of Mr. Davis is a faithful report of what he said in the Senate in reply to Mr. Buchanan—in the presence of that gentleman;—and which Mr. Davis distinctly gave him notice would be addressed particularly to his remarks. Mr. Buchanan did not then notice any misstatement of his argument. But now, after more than a month has elapsed, and after the public voice has been heard in tones of the most indignant and decisive reprobation of the doctrines he was then understood to advance, he comes out and makes an occasion to charge a Senator, of the highest character for candor and accuracy, with having misrepresented his speech, and embraces the same opportunity to put forth a very different set of views and propositions.

Mr. Davis spoke throughout with the dignity which has always characterized his personal deportment, and public display; and with the directness and boldness of truth: and we believe that all impartial persons regarded him as having entirely justified himself in the account or Mr. Buchanan's argument, contained in his (Mr. D's) speech, and in his general course throughout this discussion.

Mr. BUCHANAN, in his reply, did not deny that the published speech of Mr. Davis was a correct report of what that gentleman delivered in the Senate; but he persisted in maintaining that views and arguments as to the operation and effects of the Subtreasury bill were attributed to him in that publication, which he had never used. We regret to say that in commenting on these alleged "misrepresentations," but which we maintain are *perfect accurate representations* of what we understood the Senator to say on the occasion alluded to, Mr. Buchanan used language utterly unbecoming his character and position, most discreditable to the Senate itself, and such as every man who knows John Davis will repel as altogether unjust and inapplicable to him. Such words as "false," "ellagitious," "specularly infamous," were thrown out against that gentleman, than whom no man in this country enjoys a higher reputation for integrity and honor—will only fall back upon their authors. Yet Mr. Buchanan employed them against Mr. Davis, deliberately and repeatedly, and in their most offensive sense.

Mr. DAVIS, after his rejoinder on the points in dispute, which was perfectly conclusive, felt himself compelled to characterize those remarks of the Senator from Pennsylvania as "unparliamentary, ungentlemanly, and untrue."

But, besides this personal controversy, which must have been painful to all who would have the dignity of the Senate preserved, there was, yesterday, the most extraordinary *exhibition*, by some prominent Senators in the Administration ranks, of many of the doctrines of the party. Mr. Buchanan, Mr. Grundy, and Mr. King, now declare for themselves and their party, that they are *not* and *never have been* adverse to the Banking Institutions of the country!—that they are not and never have been, hard-money men!

Do these Senators imagine that the people are to be deceived by these disclaimers at this time of day, in the face of their own avowals and declarations, and those of other leaders of their party, and of all their daily, weekly, and monthly organs, from the Globe and Democratic Review, to the most insignificant two-penny journal which echoes the orders of the Executive? The people will give them no credit for these late avowals. They are intended for the nonce, or extorted from fear of that tide of popular indignation which is swelling, and will continue to roll on, until the destroyers of the credit and prosperity of the country are overwhelmed.

Mr. PRESTON took occasion, after the conversation between Messrs. Buchanan and Davis was over, to state emphatically that he had apprehended the meaning and force of the remarks of the Senator from Pennsylvania, precisely as they had been understood by Mr. Davis. Mr. Clay bore the same testimony. Mr. Merrick, and Mr. Henderson, and Mr. Smith, of Indiana, in their speeches on the Sub-Treasury, each attributed to Mr. Buchanan precisely the same course of argument. The contributors to the public press did the same.

Mr. CLAY, of Kentucky, who appeared in the Senate for the first time since his visit to Virginia, commented in a strain of inimitable pleasantry on the extraordinary recantations which had just been made. "Where am I?" he asked. "This is the Senate—that is the portrait of Washington, (pointing to the picture of the Father of his country which adorns the Chamber,) but really gentlemen seem to have lost their personal identity. What, sir, the Senators on the Administration side *not* in favor of a specie currency—not opposed to banking institutions—not enemies of the credit system! Why, sir, what have we heard repeatedly from the members on that side but denunciation on denunciations against banks, against credit, against paper money, and eulogy on eulogy of specie currency!"

Mr. Clay proceeded to express his regret that the recantation was not general—that the Senators from Ohio, and North Carolina, and the distinguished Senator from Missouri, did not come out in the same way. He hoped that since gentlemen had abandoned so many of the doctrines connected with the Subtreasury, they would go one step further, and give up that scheme itself. He very properly attributed these recantations to the force of public sentiment, which he also designated as the potent cause of that long sleep which the Sub-treasury bill has been allowed to enjoy on the Speaker's table in the House of Representatives.

Mr. CALHOUN was the only man in the Sub-treasury ranks, who had the boldness to avow his adherence to the measures which are identified with that party. He unhesitatingly declared that whatever course others might pursue, he took the responsibility of repeating, that he regarded the Banking System as the greatest calamity to the nation, and was opposed to engrafting it, in any form whatever, on the Constitution of the United States; which, he remarked a few days ago, would be the effect of Mr. Buchanan's currency resolution.

Hope misplaced!—Many loco focos are deeply and feelingly impressed with the misery, into which their political leaders have led them, but hope to be relieved by the same agency! Such faith reminds us of the honest countryman, who was attending the exhibition of a magician, when on account of the crowd, the floor broke through, and the whole audience tumbled into the cellar. "Be still" said he to his friends, "this is only part of the trick—they will raise us all up again in a minute."

"That Prentice" has a flattering way with him, when referring to the distinguished individuals of the Van Buren party. The following complimentary notice of the minister to Texas, is in the last number of his journal:

"George H. Flood, Loco-Foco of the Ohio Legislature, has been appointed Charge de Affaires to Texas. There is some reason to believe, that, even without such an appointment, he would soon have absconded to that country."

LOOK AT THIS!!

FROM THE CHARLESTON COURIER.

GEN. HARRISON.

We cheerfully give place to the remarks of our correspondent, "A Subscriber"; and he would have been just as welcome with any other title or any other name. It has been rendered manifest, we trust, by our course, hitherto, that we are not among those who, merely because we favor another candidate for the Presidency, would vilify Gen. HARRISON, misrepresent his views, or rob him of the laurels he earned so well, by his skill and prowess in the wars of our republic, both against the ruthless savage and the haughty Briton, or the civic wreath to which he has so well entitled himself by his eminent services in the civil line. We declare, in all sincerity of heart, that it affords us pleasure to do justice to Gen. H., or to any other distinguished man to whom we may be politically opposed. It is with gratified, and not with reluctant feeling, therefore, that we open our columns to the vindication of that tried and veteran patriot against any charge affecting his fame, and especially against the foul charge of abolitionism, of which ever since our knowledge of his Vincennes' speech, we have believed him, and still believe him, to be as innocent as we are. No one is more ready than we, to extol the conduct of Gen. H., in Congress, on the Missouri question, when his sense of duty to the Constitution, the Union and the South, induced him boldly and fearlessly to oppose the infamous Missouri restriction, against the sentiments of his constituents of the Cincinnati (Ohio) District, and at the hazard of political martyrdom, which was, in fact, subsequently inflicted upon him for his course on that memorable occasion and perilous crisis. So, too, although we cannot but condemn, and still do condemn the doctrines and spirit of an oft cited extract, from his Cheviot speech of 1833, in which he expressed himself in favor of appropriating the whole surplus national revenue, *with the assent of the slaveholding States*, to the united purposes of emancipation and colonization *in inseparable connexion*, and broached the dangerous heresy that such a measure, if assented to by the slaveholding States, would be within the constitutional competency of Congress, without an amendment of the Constitution—which is equivalent to giving Congress constitutional and therefore full power over the abolition of slavery—the qualification proposed by him being one, not of right, but of expediency merely; yet we have always admitted and proclaimed that the extract in question, was an isolated one—found in the midst of an address, replete with sound doctrine on the question of Slavery, and its constitutional inviolability in the several States, save by their own voluntary action; and when we read his Vincennes speech, of 1835, reiterating those sound doctrines, lashing the abolitionists with merited severity, for their fanaticism, folly, and infidelity to their constitutional duty, and taking the high ground that the *discussion* of the abolition of slavery, in a non-slaveholding State, was an abuse and violation of the constitutional privileges of speech and the press—we at once admitted and announced, that the anomalous passage in the Cheviot speech, the particle of chaff in the bushel of wheat, was amply atoned for—and that it would thenceforth be unfair and unjust to attempt to identify Gen. HARRISON, with abolition, or the abolitionists, especially as those vile wretches had then just vilified, and repudiated him, through the Emancipator, their leading organ, and the anti-slavery Almanac, one of their insidious publications, to abuse and excite the public mind of the North, against the rights, institutions and interests of the South.—With unfeigned delight then, not because we have at all abated our political opposition to Gen. H. for the Presidency, but because we love to do justice, and take sincere pleasure in arraying the distinguished men of the Union in favor of the constitutional rights of our own loved and cherished South, do we this day, in the communication of our correspondent, give place to an extract of a letter from Gen. HARRISON, *dated a few days since*, and addressed to a distinguished member of Congress from this State, (*and which we know to be genuine*) record his full and unqualified indorsement of his Vincennes' Speech. We said, a short time ago, in one of our editorial articles, that but a line was needed, from Gen. H., to clear his skirts, so utterly and thoroughly from abolitionism, as to disarm even his bitterest foes of that weapon against him, and to render them ashamed to wield it any longer. *That line has now been given;* and Gen. HARRISON stands before the republic "redeemed, regenerated and disenthralled" from the diabolical genius of northern abolitionism. We *proclaim* it, as we promised, and sound it trumpet-tongued, that echo may take it up, and send it, from hill top to hill top, with loud and joyous peals, in triumph through the land. We, at least, rejoice to be assured that whether our own favorite candidate, Mr. VAN BUREN, or his opponent Gen. HARRISON shall succeed, overwhelming discomfiture and defeat—that isolation of them for the scorn and indignation of the republic which the gallant and generous HENRY CLAY declared should be their merited doom—awaits them; and the rights of the South will stand unsullied, unimpaired and in panoply of safety, under the sacred banner of the constitution.

The following is the letter of Gen. Harrison referred to above:—

"I saw some time since an article from the Charleston *Courier*, stating that my Vincennes' speech contained all that the South had a right to expect on the abolition question. In a subsequent article however, the Editor says that I had concealed my sentiments, on the subject, after I had been brought out as a candidate for the Presidency. In this the Editor greatly errs. The speech was delivered at Vincennes, in June 1835. At that time my name was upon every anti-administration paper in Indiana, as the opposition candidate, and upon most of those in Ohio, and I had been nominated, in a very considerable number of public meetings, many months before. My first nomination at Harrisburg, Pa. took place in the fall of 1834. I enclose you an Albany paper of Feb. 7, 1835, to shew how extensively I was then regarded as a candidate for the Presidency."

GENERAL HARRISON AS MINISTER TO COLOMBIA.

Every serious charge we have yet seen brought against the People's Candidate for the Presidency, is founded in misapprehension or falsehood, and the truth, in each case, is an abundant refutation of them all. There is no man in the nation, who, if justice be done him, is more impregnable and invulnerable than Gen. Harrison. We have ample materials not only to refute the calumnies of his enemies, but to tear away even the spiders' web of prejudice. With the permission of Providence, we shall use them to the extent of our ability.

One of the most prominent charges that is going the rounds of the Federal Tory press, is, that Gen. Harrison was recalled from his mission to Colombia by President Jackson, on account of his having "interfered with the domestic relations of the nation." This charge, if true, is one of no ordinary magnitude, but see how a plain statement of facts will nail this slander to the same counter, on which the thousand and one that have preceded it are fastened.

On the 10th day of November, 1828, Gen. Harrison, as Minister to Colombia, embarked from the United States on his mission.

On the 27th day of February, 1829, he presented his credentials at Bogota, and was "received with great respect," as the Bogota official Gazette said.

So that it was impossible that it could have been known in the United States on the 12th day of March, 1829, when Gen. Harrison was superceded by Thomas P. Moore, of Ky., that he had arrived at Colombia, much less that any difficulty had occurred there. Mr. Moore was appointed on the 12th of March, only twelve days after Gen. Harrison presented his credentials at Bogota, and no difficulty had then taken place. So that he was not recalled upon any charge whatever. We trust we have nailed this grave charge to the counter, without inquiring into the justice that dictated the recall of Gen. Harrison from a foreign court, without charges, and before it was even known that he had reached the place of his official destination.

Madisonian.

FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

WILLIAM H. HARRISON IN CONGRESS.

In regard to *Pensions to disabled soldiers and widows of deceased soldiers*, Gen. H. on different occasions took as earnest a part as we have already seen that he did in regard to *Revolutionary* pensions. On this subject it is due to his patriotism and to his discriminating mind, as well as to his liberal disposition, to place his views more distinctly before our readers, which we do by making the following extracts from the contemporaneous history of the time.

On the 15th December, 1817, Gen. Harrison offered the following resolution:

"*Resolved*, That the Committee on Military Affairs be, and they are hereby, instructed to inquire into the expediency of continuing the pensions which now are, or have heretofore been, allowed to the widows and orphans of the officers and soldiers who were killed or wounded in the service of the late war, for a term of five years beyond the periods when they shall respectively cease under existing laws."

In offering this resolution, Gen. H. said:

"Some of the pensions which have been granted have already expired, and others will expire, probably, before the session of Congress closes. Amongst the latter is that which was granted to the widow and orphan of the late Brigadier General Pike. In descending the Ohio river, (said Mr. H.) the eye of the inquisitive stranger is attracted by the humble dwelling which shelters the widow and orphan of that distinguished hero. Should his curiosity carry him further, and he should be induced to visit the abode of this interesting family, he would find, however humble the exterior, that neatness, frugal hospitality, and comfort, were to be found within its walls; that the lady had expended a proper portion of her pension in the pious purpose of educating her daughter. But, (said Mr. H) if the visit should be repeated at the end of a year, and the law which the resolution contemplated should not pass, it would be found that the comforts of which he had spoken had fled, or that the means of procuring them were obtained by the personal exertions of the lady herself. From my knowledge of her situation, (said he,) I can state, with confidence, that her dependence rests, for a comfortable support, upon the generosity—no, sir, not on the generosity—but on the justice of this nation—for can there be, under Heaven, a juster claim than that which is presented by a widow under such circumstances. In fighting your battles, she has lost a husband. He has bled that his country might be great, might be free, might be happy. But our advantage has been to her an insuperable misfortune. It has thrown her—

"'On the wide world, without that only tie
"'For which she wished to live, or feared to die.'

"It is our duty to supply, as far as we can supply, the loss she has sustained. There are other cases, sir, which form the strongest claims upon the justice and the honor of the nation. Let me not be told (said Mr. H.) that the Government has *performed its contract* by giving the five years' pension which was provided at the commencement of the war. Sir, the contract was *all on one side*, and it would have been immaterial what had been its provisions. The noble spirits of Allen, of Heart, and of Pike, would have met your enemy with as much zeal and devotedness as if the provision for their families had been such as they would have dictated. No personal consideration would have withheld them from the field of glory. But, (said Mr. H.) there are moments when the claims of Nature will have their full effect. I have seen (said he) the wounded and expiring warrior in that awful moment when the martial ardor which had filled his bosom had been suspended by the pain which he felt—when, the sacrifice being made, naught of public duty remained to be performed—then it was, sir, that the thoughts of his family would fill him with the greatest solicitude. A beloved wife and children left friendless and unprotected—the latter without the means of education, and both without support. In such a situation, I have heard, amidst the fervent aspirations to Heaven for their happiness, a consoling hope expressed, that *his country would not forsake them*. Shall we, sir, not realize that hope! Should our country be engaged in another war, let us commence it with the benedictions of the widow and the orphan upon our heads. Let not their prayers ascend to Heaven charged with accusations against your justice and humanity. But (said Mr. H.,) I am anticipating a thing which cannot happen—the resolution will pass, as will a law that will be reported in obedience to it."

The motion thus moved and supported by Gen. Harrison was adopted *nem. con.*

"HAMPTON."

When the result of the Harrisburg Convention was first announced in the South, there was a predominant, though momentary feeling, of regret, if not dissatisfaction, that Mr. Clay's claims had been overlooked. This, we confess, was our feeling, though it immediately subsided under the conviction, that Harrison was the strongest man. Under the influence of a similar impulse, a very decided and talented Whig in Rutherford County, ardently attached to Mr. Clay, and not apprised of Gen. Harrison's claims on the South, under the signature of "Hampton," addressed a spirited appeal to the Whigs of Rutherford, calling upon them to resist the nomination. This Communication was eagerly re-published in most, or all the Van Buren prints of the State, as "proof strong as holy writ," of such a schism in our ranks as must ensure defeat. We have always believed, particularly since we heard who "Hampton" was, that he would, in process of time, explain the peculiarity of his position. And, we accordingly find in the last "Rutherford Gazette," an admirable statement from him defining his position, and giving his reasons for the course which he at first pursued. The following passage, however, shows the spirit of the whole:—

"Nor shall I be deterred by a fear of being charged with inconsistency, from avowing my determination to use my humble efforts in favor of the election of Gen. Harrison. I believe I was in error, and I am not afraid to acknowledge it. I sincerely regret having written my former communication, and confess the unfavorable opinion, therein expressed, has been changed. I believe that the affairs of the Government would be properly administered by Gen. Harrison, and that our interests would be safe in his hands."

Register.

The Pennsylvania Van Buren State Convention lately held in Harrisburg nominated Col. R. M. Johnson, for the Vice Presidency. An effort was made to nominate Mr. King of Alabama,—he received 22 votes, Col. Johnson 107.

Among the toasts drunk at the Clay dinner in Richmond, was the following:

By A. Lawson of Logan. Whigs: The Locos taunt you with voting for a Military Chieftain, and say that you once swore against voting for Generals. Answer them by stating the fact—that the issue is now made up between General Harrison and "General Ruin;" and as you have to choose between Generals, that you prefer the Military.

SIGNS OF THE TIMES.

WHIG MEETINGS.—The largest and most enthusiastic Whig meeting ever held in Wilmington took place on the 10th inst. John P. Brown, Esq. presided, with Wm. A. Burr and W. A. Allen, as Secretaries. The meeting was addressed by the Chairman, and by Messrs. J. Lippitt, J. G. Wright, S. R. Potter, and Jas. Banks. Messrs. Daniel B. Baker, Samuel R. Potter, and John P. Brown were appointed Delegates to the Young Men's Whig Convention in Baltimore on the 1st May next.

A large Whig meeting was held in Brunswick county on the 2d inst. and Delegates appointed to a Convention to select a Whig Candidate for the Legislature for that Senatorial District.

Granville County.—At the late Superior Court, we learn from the Register, a Whig Meeting was held in the new Court House, and at the same time a Tory meeting was called in the old Court House, both in Oxford. The Whigs mustered about 600, whilst only about 60 attended the Tory gathering. Judge Badger addressed the Whigs with his usual force and effect.

Davie County.—A meeting was held at Mocksville on the 7th inst., Col. Caswell Harbin presiding. Gen. Jas. Cooke and G. W. Pearson addressed the meeting in an appropriate manner, and fifteen Delegates were appointed to a District Convention to nominate an Elector.

Extract of a Letter, received yesterday, from the North East corner of our State:

"To give you an idea of the distress that exists in this county, I will mention, that there were about 120 suits brought to this Court, (March,) and it is thought there will be double that number to our next Court.—The people are selling out each other, every week, and property all passing into the hands of the rich. Heaven only knows the extent of the ruin that must overwhelm the community."

Raleigh Register.

Extract from a letter to a gentleman in Richmond, dated WINCHESTER, March 9, 1840.

"I saw a very intelligent gentleman, and a good member of *your* Church to-day, from Hagerstown in Maryland. He says that at a meeting of Harrison men in that town on Saturday last, Price addressed the meeting, and that 70 Vanites gave in their names, and actually marched in procession with the Whigs. The meeting is said to have been a very large one. I saw a list to-night of 37 names of good voters of this town and county, who voted for Van Buren, who have declared themselves for Gen. Harrison."

We copy the following quaint call for a Whig meeting from the last Norfolk Herald. There is *point* in it:—

INDIANS ABOUT!!

The Tippecanoe Boys—old and young—*male* and *female*—and all other good citizens and true, are requested to attend the very tallest sort of a Log Cabin Meeting, at the Theatre, in this town, on Tuesday evening, (to-morrow,) the 10th inst. at seven o'clock, to exchange congratulations on the bright prospects of our country's deliverance from the misrule of political quacks—and to partake of a can of *Kael old North Bend Dock Particular "Hard Cider."* The merits of those two illustrious characters, Gen. *Harrison* and Gen. *Ruin* will be freely discussed.

Portsmouth, March 9, 1840.

GREAT WHIG MEETING.

A Whig meeting was held at Norfolk, on Saturday last, of which the Herald thus speaks:

"The Meeting at the Town Hall, on Saturday night, throws to an immeasurable distance in the back ground, any political meeting we have ever seen in our Borough, in point of numbers. Every avenue and every nook and corner was crowded—blocked up—so as to render it impossible to force a passage from the door to the head of the spacious Hall, which, if it had been even a size larger, could not have accommodated the vast multitude who attended—for many went away on account of the pressure of the crowd, and the difficulty of hearing what was going on."

UNIONTOWN, FAYETTE CO., PA., March 3.

"On my way here, I met many persons to-day, returning from the great Harrison meeting which took place here yesterday. The majority of the voters of the county were present, between 3 and 4000 persons forming a procession, &c. It must have been a great display *here*, and its influence will be felt—the ball has commenced to roll and can't be stopped easily.

Massachusetts Town Elections.—The Whigs are having their own way in Massachusetts now, and the Boston Whig Papers are full of little victories. Even Lynn, the town of shoemakers, has come over at last, and gives the Whig ticket a majority of 108. The following has been the state of parties since 1834:

	Whigs.	*Loco Focos.*
1834	355	805
1836	424	708
1838	565	769
1839	655	845

Last fall the whole number of votes was 1500, and the Loco Foco majority was 190. Yesterday the number thrown was 1514, and the Whig majority on the Selectmen 108. *A change of 300 votes in less than six months.*

The results of the Charter Elections which are taking place in the State of New York are highly auspicious to the cause of reform, especially in what are called the River counties, (below Albany,) which have been the most devoted to the Jacksonian dynasty. In the election which took place last week in the town of Poughkeepsie, in Dutchess county, (the residence of Mr. Senator Tallmadge,) the Administration party made an immense rally to carry the town; 1,002 votes were given, being 150 more than at any former election; but the Whigs triumphed by a majority of 231 votes, being an increase from the last election.

In Cleveland, (Ohio,) at the election of town officers a few days ago, the Whig candidate for Mayor was elected by more than a hundred votes majority; being the first Whig triumph ever achieved in that city. "There is no resisting Harrisonism," says the paper which announces it.

LOUISIANA FOR HARRISON!

A tremendous meeting of the PEOPLE of New Orleans, and citizens of Louisiana, then in the city, was held on the 13th inst. It was the largest meeting ever convened in that city. More than 3,000 persons were in attendance.

A Sign.—Spite of torrents of rain 2500 Whigs attended the great Harrison meeting for Wayne County, Indiana, at Centreville, Feb. 22. The Centreville Patriot says the county will come up to the polls and deposit for the old Hard Cider Log Cabin favorite of the people over two thousand majority.

FLOUR.—600 bbls. sold at Baltimore on the 10th at $4 75. 26,000 bbls. at Philadelphia last week at 4 87 to 5 00. These are sad prices for the farmer.

Flour.—We yesterday saw a lot of flour represented to be of good quality, which was bought at the river at $2 62 per barrel. We also heard of a small lot not of approved brand, that sold at $2 50 at the river.

Pittsburg Adv.

Vardry McBee has resigned the Presidency of the L. C. & Charleston Rail Road Company.

WILMINGTON AND WELDON RAIL ROAD OPEN.

We mentioned last Thursday that the cars upon this road would run over the entire line on Monday the 9th inst. The road in fact was completed on Saturday morning, but as some preparations had been made to celebrate the event on Monday, it was determined not to run the first engine from one terminus to the other, until that day. Accordingly on Monday, at noon, the first car ever propelled upon 161 miles of continuous rail-road arrived at Wilmington N. C., from Weldon on the Roanoke.

This proud day in the annals of our State, was signalized by thundering demonstrations of joy. The great cannon did tell it to the clouds in peals of earthly thunder.

One hundred and sixty one guns were fired—being one for every mile of road completed. The guns were managed with such skill, that we have no accident to record. In the afternoon a general invitation was given to go up to the depot and witness a mixing of the waters of the Roanoke, Tar, and Neuse, which had been brought down for the purpose, with those of the Cape Fear. The union was cemented with the best "OLD NASH"—to the most perfect satisfaction of all the by-standers, who hailed it as a consummation, or rather as a combination, highly honorable to the contracting parties, and particularly palatable to themselves. At night the town was illuminated, and the houses of Messrs. *Gwynn, McRae, Cowan, and Owen* were the theatres of revelry and mirth until a late hour of the night.

The Wilmington and Weldon Rail Road, built by Walter Gwynn, Esq., Chief Engineer, is the longest road in the world. It has fewer embankments, fewer cuts, and fewer curves.

Only 21½ miles 650 feet of this road are curved, leaving the unparalleled amount of 138½ miles of straight road, in a total length of 161 miles. One of these straight lines is 47 miles long; others are 3—4—6—7—8—and 15 miles in length. The shortest radius of curvature used is 5730 feet, and most of the radii are 12, 20, and 30,000 feet,—the radius of one curve is 67,240 feet in length—which curve is considered equal to a straight line. The steepest grade on the road is 30 feet per mile—these occur only in approaching the few streams that cross the line—the grades generally are level grades. Locomotives can no where else make such performances as on this line—because of its lines and grades as aforesaid.

This road was commenced in October 1836, and completed on the 7th of March 1840.

The work redounds to the credit of the Engineer, Maj. Gwynn—and makes 335 miles of rail road completed by him, and all, we learn, within estimates.

Wilmington Advertiser.

The Hon. John Rowan and S. S. Prentiss were the advocates in defence of Judge Wilkinson, of Mississippi, for the murder committed in Louisville some time since. The Hon. Benjamin Hardin of Kentucky was for the Commonwealth, and in the course of his remarks, accused the people of Mississippi, of Aristocracy, in "looking down on Mechanics." To which Mr. Rowan made the subjoined retort, which for elegance has been rarely surpassed:

"The gentleman says they look down upon poor mechanics—it is true they do so, but it is to discern their merit, and if they possess it, to lift them up—to elevate, support and sustain them in their exaltation. But the other day they looked down upon Mr. Henderson, a shoe-maker, saw his merit and elevated him to a seat in the Senate of the U. S. But that is not the only instance; they *looked down* upon Mr. Prentiss, who had travelled from the far East, and was engaged in teaching school among them, an *obscure* pedagogue—no, I cannot say he was obscure. He could not be obscure any where; the eruptive flashes of his great mind, like those of Etna, threw a blaze of light around him, which attracted, or rather exacted, their gaze and admiration—they sent him as their representative to the Congress of the United States. Mr. Prentiss must pardon me for thus going into his private history—I was myself an humble pedagogue. The difference in our condition is, that in my case the People of Kentucky honored me; in his, the people of Mississippi honored themselves."

Just praise from a desirable source.—We were quite delighted in being permitted to cut from the Richmond Enquirer of 1814, the following compliments which Mr. Ritchie paid at that time to General Harrison, whom he nominated as Secretary of War:

"The Secretary of War holds, not only the most important, but the most difficult station in the Government. It requires a rare combination of talents. He must be an experienced man; indefatigable, brilliant and prompt in his convictions; decisive in the execution of his orders. The one whom I have named (General Harrison) comes as near to this character as any I can think of."

A very interesting Book for the Tories.—A Life of General Harrison, written by the Tory Ex-Senator from Connecticut, *John M. Niles*, in 1821, has just been republished in New York.

The Ex-Senator represents Old Tippecanoe as a "marvellously proper man" for any office to which he may aspire. We hope our Tory friends will read this book with all the [illegible]ction which the opinions of so *good an authority* are calculated to afford.

As Alexander Hamilton, the elder Adams and their associates, obtained the name of *Federalist* by their efforts to increase Presidential or *federal* power; and as the Van Buren party are aiming at the same object now by means of the *sub-treasury*, it is plain as a sun beam, and true as truth itself, that *they* are *federalists*. Such is the result of having old Federalists to officer the rank and file, and dictate their policy.

Extravagance.—Mrs. Walker, of Newark, Ohio, presented her husband with twin boys, being the third pair since their marriage in 1837. No matter: wheat at 37½ cents a bushel, and pork at two cents and a half per pound in Ohio—plenty to eat—they may go on; all that we have to say is, that it would be deemed very extravagant here in New York.—*Star.*

FROM THE RALEIGH REGISTER.

COMPARATIVE CRANIOLOGY.

The friends of SAUNDERS say, *his* head is filled,
With politics and law, full to the brim;
The plaguy Whigs—they never can be stilled—
Point to *their* man, who's MORE-*head*, e'en than him.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 18, 1840.

Republican Whig Meeting.

A meeting of the Freemen of Cumberland County, opposed to the present Administration, will be held at the Town House in Fayetteville, on Saturday the 21st inst. at 3 o'clock, P. M. for the purpose of appointing Delegates to a District Convention at Rockingham, for the selection of a candidate for Elector.

COMMITTEE OF VIGILANCE.

The last nail in the coffin of Toryism.—See the manly, candid and fair extract from the Charleston Courier, one of the few Administration prints that will not cheat its readers. If the countenances of the Editors of the Standard and the two Carolinians, are capable of harboring so honest a thing as a blush, it will surely make its appearance there on reading that extract, in which Gen. Harrison is pronounced, by a Southern print and political opponent, free from the slightest taint of "the diabolical genius of abolitionism!"

By the Foreign accounts our readers will see that the Young Queen of England was married on the 10th ult., and her subject has thus become, *poetically speaking*, her lord and master. We wish we had about ten columns of space to spare, to treat our fair readers with the glowing description of the ceremony, the dresses, decorations, &c. Suffice it to say, however, that the Queen promised, in a full and clear voice, to "love, honor and obey," and we hope she will set a good example by keeping her word.

THE NEW JERSEY OUTRAGE.—The Administration party has finally taken the bold leap to which they have been screwing up their courage during the whole session. They have admitted the five Tory claimants to seats in the House. It will be recollected, that on the 11th Dec., after the House had decided, 117 to 110, that the five Whigs were not entitled to the seats, the question was put whether the five Tories were entitled, and it was *unanimously* decided that they were not! Not a solitary member ventured to say *yea;* and yet now, without a particle of proof which was not then before the House; without waiting for the printing of the partial report of the committee, and what little evidence they had; without waiting, too, for the testimony now being taken by both parties in New Jersey; without permitting a part of that testimony just received, to be opened by the committee or the House; and refusing to receive the counter report of the minority, (a thing unprecedented;)—111 members, acting under the solemnity of an oath, have dared to say, that five men, who have brought no legal evidence of that fact, are the true representatives of New Jersey!! It is a melancholy instance of human depravity, in high places. It is a stab at the very vitals of the Constitution. It will be a lasting disgrace to the country, long after the actors shall have gone to their final account.

For the particulars, see Congress head. Among the perpetrators of this outrage, will be found Messrs. Bynum, Conner, Fisher, Hawkins, Hill, McKay, Montgomery, and Shepard, of this State.

EXTRAORDINARY RECANTATION.—See the debate in the Senate on the subject of Banks. It appears that public sentiment is bringing the Tories to their senses.

Judge Saunders has published a reply to the celebrated "Test" of the Carolinian, (whereat the latter is in an ecstacy of delight,) in which he indulges in the miserable slang of the Standard, and condescends to be the retailer of the wholesale falsehoods of that Abolition Tory concern. The party had better put up the Editor of the Standard himself as their candidate, than a man who is indebted to that worthy's imagination for his facts, and to his scurrility for his rhetoric. Witness his denunciations of the Whig papers as "Federal Presses," and his slanderous charge against the Whigs of North Carolina as being in "political concert with the abolitionists of the North." Foul libels which we throw back in his teeth.

He says he is no abolitionist, and wastes a vast deal of valuable indignation upon the "Federal press" for crying him so. No Whig paper has called him an abolitionist. It was the Tory abolitionists of the Standard who contended that he was an abolitionist. Thus: The Standard said that the presentation of an abolition petition was "to do an abolition deed," which of course, according to the Standard's logic, was evidence that the doer of the "deed" was an abolitionist. Now Judge Saunders presented two abolition petitions; therefore he is, *according to the Standard's test*, an abolitionist.

He defends himself for presenting these petitions, on the ground that it was so long ago,—in 1824 and 1827,—at a time when "there had been no excitement on this question," as he says:—"Abolitionism had not *then* raised its hydra head." But in the next breath he brings forward as evidence that Gen. Harrison is an abolitionist, a charge that he belonged to an abolition society in Virginia *forty-nine years ago!* Alas! Alas! to what miserable shifts is his Ex-Honor driven! But in addition to Gen. Harrison's own denial, which we gave a week or two ago, the Raleigh Register gives the following letter from Judge Burnett, Gen. Harrison's intimate personal friend, to Henry W. Miller, Esq., of Raleigh, one of the Whig Central Committee:—

CINCINNATI, February 25, 1840.

"*My Dear Sir:* I acknowledge your Letter of the 12th inst., with great pleasure, and assure you that Gen. Harrison not only *never was* a member of an Abolition Society, but that there is not a man in Ohio WHO HAS MORE UNIFORMLY OPPOSED THE VIEWS OF THOSE CITIZENS, THAN HE HAS. In proof of this, I send you the remark he made on that subject, in an Address delivered at Vincennes, some time since. It speaks for itself, and requires no comment."

Judge Saunders also endeavors to justify himself on the ground that Mr. Shepperd *afterwards* presented a similar memorial. In other words, he must be declared not guilty of stealing a sheep, because another man, led on by his evil example, *afterwards* stole one, was tried, condemned, and executed;—he the aforesaid Judge Saunders assisting in the trial and execution. Mr. Shepperd was denounced on that very ground by the Judge's party, and doubtless by himself; and we have no doubt that that very act caused his defeat.

It is singular, that the only abolition petitions ever presented from North Carolina were these three; the two first by Gen. Saunders, and the last by Mr. Shepperd. The latter lost his seat in Congress in consequence, and the Ex-Judge will never mount the Executive Chair.

We have just received from a friend at the North, the first copy we ever saw, as we believe, of the Emancipator, in which *Judge Saunders is lauded to the skies for the presentation of those very petitions.* Our paper is filled. It shall appear in our next.

EGGS! EGGS!—A wagon arrived here on Thursday last, from Randolph county, with 420 dozen, or 5040 Eggs! The whole was sold to one person, and brought between thirty and forty dollars.

SNOW.—After several weeks of delightful Spring weather, which had brought vegetation rapidly forward, we were visited by a considerable fall of snow on Thursday morning last; and that was followed by a severe frost on Friday morning. We fear that much damage has ensued to the fruit.

We have not room for a reply to the misrepresentations of a writer in the last Carolinian, who signs himself "Richmond," and who, we have reason to believe, is a man of some standing in that county. We will endeavor to give it in our next.

GEORGIA AND ALABAMA.—A letter from an old friend in Georgia, enclosing us the names of thirteen "good and true" new Subscribers to the Observer, informs us that they were formerly Calhoun men, but are "now strong for Harrison and Tyler." One of them was a Sub-Treasury member of the Legislature of Alabama, but he now goes for the Farmer of North Bend. He adds,—

"You know that I was a strong Clay man, and was much disappointed at the Harrisburg nomination, but now I believe that they did the best thing; for I think Harrison and Tyler are the only men that can beat the present corrupt Administration. Alabama and Georgia will make a great effort to give their votes to Harrison and Tyler, and every day adds to the ranks of their friends. I never was so sanguine in my life of the prospect of defeating Van Buren."

The North Carolinian is in sad distress at our collecting the evidences of public sentiment in "Ohio, Vermont, Massachusetts, New York, &c." which he calls "abolition regions." Sour grapes, Mr. Carolinian. You would give one year's salary as District Attorney to be sure of the vote of these same "abolition regions." If these be "abolition regions," as you contend, it is very certain that they must vote, either one way or the other, and you are the only Tory Editor who has been so imprudent as to admit, by implication, that they will all go for Harrison. Let us tell you, that without the vote of these same abolition regions, Van Buren has no more chance for the next Presidency than you have of cutting your wisdom teeth.

But we are "in full cry with the Harrison abolition pack at the North," are we? Pray what hounds do you yelp after? Duncan, and Morton, and Woodbury, and Parmenter, and Williams, and the New York Evening Post, &c. &c. "Tray, Blanche, and Sweetheart, little dogs and all."

The Carolinian has not the magnanimity,—nay the justice,—to let its readers know how much it misrepresented us on the subject of the U. S. Bank. Its object seems to be gained if it can succeed in instilling into its readers some of its own venom against us. It does not hesitate to misrepresent us, and when the falsehood is exposed, it stands mute.

The Carolinian is again hammering away at the Banks. Let him work on. He is already deserted by Buchanan, King, and Grundy, and even Judge Strange was so far alarmed at the signs of the times as to suppress his remarks in favor of the total abolition of banks. When the whole party shall have countermarched on this subject, we shall see the Carolinian creeping out of its difficulty, looking like a fellow detected with a sheep on his back.

There is not much in the two columns on the subject this week,—merely a grain of wheat covered up in a mountain of chaff. One thing the Editor says which is an entire mistake. He says that $106 in paper money will only buy as much merchandize as $100 would have bought before the suspension. Let the Editor take his $106 into any store in town and have occular demonstration of his mistake. If he does not get as much merchandize as he would have had to pay $125 for before the suspension, then we are mistaken. Does not every farmer know, that the Editor is wrong in saying, that he now "pays $6 more in the 100 for his sugar and coffee, salt and iron, and every thing that he buys," than he did before the suspension? Moreover, we can tell the Editor, what is well known to every man of business in the place, that the farmers have received at least $6 in the hundred more for every article of produce, because that produce would serve to pay a debt in New York. We do not mean $6 more than if the government had not prostrated the commerce of the country, but $6 more than if the banks could sell checks on N. York at 1 per cent. as usual. And yet an Editor who is so ignorant of the most palpable truths in trade and commerce undertakes to instruct the people on this most abstruse and difficult science. When the blind lead the blind, both will fall into the ditch.

The Editor now lays the blame of the low price of produce to the suspension. A few weeks ago he said it was because the banks would not lend out more of their "rags." It is a pity that the Editor is not consistent with himself.

The truth is, he is a *visionary*, who will not condescend to look at things as they are, but fancies that he sees some terrible enemy at hand, and forthwith, Quixote-like, he runs a tilt against the windmill, and finds, when the encounter is ended, that the only harm suffered is by himself. He imagines his facts and jumps at his conclusions. He is thus daily losing what little reputation for common sense and sagacity he ever had.

Those who recollect how vehemently the Standard and other Tory prints last year swore that Clay was the "favorite candidate of the abolitionists," cannot but be amused when they now see the same papers, and the same persons, swearing with equal furiousness (and we may add with equal truth,) that Clay was set aside because the abolitionists were *opposed* to him, and Harrison nominated because *he* was the favorite candidate of that party.

Are witnesses who thus discredit their own testimony, worthy of belief? No honest man will say yes.

The truth is, that if Clay had been the Whig candidate, his able and triumphant speech in the Senate, which "put down Abolition," as Mr. Calhoun declared, was so fresh in the minds of the abolitionists, that every man of them would have voted for Van Buren. The Tories knew this; and therefore their distress at the nomination of any other than Clay. They would have been glad enough to have had the votes of all the abolitionists. All we desire in regard to that dangerous sect, is, either that they will put up candidates of their own, or not vote at all. In either event, Harrison will be elected.

THE REVENUE.—During the months of Jan. and Feb'y, the revenue secured at New York was only half a million of dollars. For the corresponding months last year, it amounted to more than two millions. The packets from Europe bring very few goods. The freight bill of three of the finest packets is $10,000. Last year they amounted to $30,000.

"THE SPIRIT OF THE TIMES; *A Chronicle of the Turf, Field Sports, Literature and the Stage.*"—We are no sportsman, in any sense of the term; but yet there are few periodicals that we open with so much pleasure, as that under the above title, published by Wm. T. Porter, of New York. It is a most spirited, racy work, each No. containing 12 large pages, printed on a beautiful new type. It has, within a few months, furnished its readers with seven beautiful steel engravings, one of Mad'lle *Augusta*, the celebrated *Danseuse*, and the others of the following noted Racers:—Black Maria, John Bascombe, Leviathan, Shark, Hedgeford, and Boston. These engravings will be continued. To any lover of the Turf, or of the light literature of the day, "The Spirit" is a spirit of pleasure, whose weekly visits should be secured without delay.

THE CENSUS.—The Raleigh Register says, on the authority of common rumor, that the new Marshal will not revoke the appointments of Deputy Marshals, or Census-takers, made by Gen. Daniel.

A valuable News-paper.—The interesting news from Europe, 40 days later, reached this place on Thursday last; but the Carolinian's head was so full of "treason, stratagem and "*spoils*," that it had no room for a syllable about it. Probably it had not heard of it, up to Saturday, when the paper was issued.

ONE MORE SLANDER.—The mint from which the Tories coin their slanders of Gen. Harrison, must be a hard working machine. It is the only thing about the party which does work well. The latest story may be thus briefly stated:—

In 1816, a resolution was introduced into the U. S. Senate, proposing a vote of thanks and a gold medal to Gen. Harrison and Gov. Shelly for their gallant conduct during the war. Immediately, a man who had been a Commissary in Harrison's Army, and had been dismissed for roguery, brought charges against him, of dishonest application of the public funds which had been in his hands. A motion was thereupon made to strike out Gen. Harrison's name from the resolution; which was accordingly done; and Gen. Harrison himself demanded an investigation into his conduct. The subject was referred, not to a special committee, but to the Military Committee, one of the standing Committees of the House, not appointed with the slightest reference to this subject. Col. R. M. Johnson, the present Vice President of the U. States, was Chairman of the Committee, who, after a patient investigation, reported as the *unanimous* decision of the Committee, that no shadow of suspicion rested on Gen. Harrison. This report was adopted, and *a resolution was then introduced, voting the thanks of Congress and a gold medal to Harrison, which passed the Senate unanimously, and the House with but one dissenting vote!*

The Richmond Enquirer, edited by Mr. Ritchie, who now "sinks or swims" with Van Buren, speaking of Col. Johnson's report, said, on the 6th of February, 1817—

"It is scarcely necessary for us to repeat the warm sentiments of respect which we entertain for Gen. Wm. Henry Harrison. During the late war, we have repeatedly borne our humble testimony for the gallant Hero of the Armies of the Northwest. An envious cloud however, gathered around his head, which is now *finally and forever dispersed.* The report of the committee, whose investigation Gen. Harrison himself demanded, is conclusive upon the subject."

This is the testimony of the Enquirer at a time when the Editor had no motive to slander a tried patriot. We contend that it is conclusive in the case, and should stop the mouths of all *honest* men, of all parties.

TORY TESTIMONY.—In 1821, John M. Niles, late Tory Senator in Congress from Connecticut, and now candidate for Governor of that State, wrote and published a book, called "The Life of Oliver H. Perry," in which, speaking of Gen. Harrison's victory of the Thames, he says,—

"It must be conceded that this victory reflected great honor upon the national arms, and upon the troops by whom it was achieved. The action, and the movements which preceded it, afford ample testimony of the judgment, and cool intrepidity of GEN. HARRISON; and indeed, all the events of the campaign, support these characteristics; the disasters attending it, having in no instance been imputable to him."

This is the testimony of impartial history. The same John M. Niles is *now* engaged in slandering this same Harrison.

"CALLING OFF THE DOGS."—The New York Evening Post, the abolition Tory organ of that city, in a late article, remonstrates with its fellow-laborers against persisting in the vile attacks on Gen. Harrison, with which they have teemed. The Post has sense enough to see that the constant repetition of oft-refuted slanders against the old General, is the surest way to aid the Whigs in electing him. The Standard and two Carolinians had not the wit to see this, but they will find it out to their cost.

The last Standard enumerates the following as composing, *in part*, the great Ohio Whig Convention, viz:—

Presidents of Banks,	15
Cashiers of Banks,	12
Directors of Banks,	95
Justices of the Peace,	214
Postmasters,	168
Office holders of various characters, such as Associate Judges, Clerks of Courts, County Auditors, County Treasurers, Recorders, Sheriffs, Constables, &c.,	341
Stockholders of Banks,	272
Lawyers and Doctors,	316
Merchants, Clerks and Speculators,	1043
Total,	2446

Now as the Convention was composed of from 15,000 to 20,000 Delegates, it follows, (taking the lowest number,) that 12,554 were Farmers, or persons of occupations totally free from objection, even to the Standard. This is a pretty fair proportion, we think. At any rate, it will bear a comparison with the Tory meeting in Fayetteville, week before last, where, out of 29 persons whose names were mentioned in the official proceedings, at least 16 come under one or another of the classes enumerated by the Standard.

TORY HONESTY.—The Mississippi Southern Reporter, a Tory concern, says,—

"Shaving and *swindling* are now the order of the day, and we *blame no men* for playing his hand; indeed he were a *fool* else."

Reader, would you believe it—Gov. McNutt has appointed the editor of this same paper—the *man* who *penned* the above paragraph—TREASURER of the State!!!

EXCELLENT WIT.—Gov. Barbour, in a late speech in Virginia, "referring to the alleged fact that out of 67 receivers of public money, 63 had proved to be rogues or defaulters, said it was impossible that their superiors and their chief, who so long overlooked these misdeeds, could be altogether innocent; and this he illustrated by a story of a man in Orange, who had found *three cow bells*, one after another.—A shrewd neighbor said to him, "when you found *one*, I thought you a lucky fellow; when you found the second, it looked a little suspicious; but since you've found the third,—*d—n me if you did'nt steal every one.*" So, said Gov. B., if one, or a few only, had filched the public money, it might have been unavoidable; but since it comes to 63 out of 67,—depend upon it, *their masters have got some of the plunder.*"

The Observer speaks of a letter he has seen from General Harrison, in reply to queries about Abolitionism. Why not publish the letter, and let the public read for themselves? Come, show your hand Mr. Editor; don't "sleeve the cards." Did the editor of the Observer ever hear of Bloodgood's circular before!—*North Carolinian.*

We are not familiar with the language of the gambler, or the gaming table, and therefore we may not be correct in our construction of the above. We never before heard the expression, "sleeve the cards;" but if the Editor means to insinuate any unfairness on our part, such as he himself has been guilty of, of making a letter or speech say what it did *not* say, by garbled extracts, we can only reply that the insinuation is false. Gen. Harrison's letter was not to the Editor of the Observer. But he was permitted to see it for the purpose of making the statement that the General denied that he either is now, or ever was, a member of an abolition society. If the Editor of the Carolinian has any further curiosity about the contents of the letter, we will cheerfully furnish him with the name of the gentleman to whom it is addressed, and he can apply for himself. Or if that should not suit him, *we* will endeavor to gratify his curiosity, if he will promise to publish the letter in the Carolinian.

"CONSPIRACY EXPOSED." *A Mare's Nest.* There is a laughable humbug in the last Standard, under the above title. It seems that a Mr. S. Dewitt Bloodgood of Albany, N. Y., wrote a letter to a Western Editor in October last, in which he urges the nomination of Harrison, as the only man in the Whig ranks who could probably be elected. He also referred to an anonymous circular, signed by "a friend to Clay, but a greater friend to the cause," in which that writer urges union and concert among the Whigs, and that Clay be dropped and Harrison nominated. He says truly, that Clay's long political life has engendered opposition, personal hatred, and unjust prejudice; that he would be opposed by old party antagonists, old Jackson men, abolitionists, anti-masons, Irishmen, anti-Bank men, Western Squatters, and States Rights men, (a formidable array truly.) The writer concludes, that with all these interests, with which he had at one time or other come in conflict, opposed to him, he could not be elected. He says that Harrison is the only man whose popularity can carry him through, and urges the Whigs to unite upon him.

And out of these scanty materials, the Tories have manufactured an awful conspiracy against the South! If the corpulent Editor of the Standard should ever attempt to cut a pair of inexpressibles out of a pattern as proportionably scant, he will be sure to find himself "too big for his breeches."

But moreover, the Illinois paper from which the Standard copies this awful conspiracy, this "Maria Monk disclosure," says—

"At this very moment, a *secret* and dangerous organization is going on in every neighborhood of this State; and, it is said, in every State in the Union. In every precinct, poll books are *secretly* kept by a *secret* committee, appointed by a *secret* Central Committee, living at Springfield. In these poll books every voter's name is taken down, and his vote recorded some nine months before the election. But this *secret* organization is of a piece with that which made Harrison the candidate for the Presidency."

This is an awful business! A *secret* organization; poll books *secretly* kept, by a *secret* committee, appointed by a *secret* committee. And all these *secrets* perfectly well known to a Tory Editor! "Every voter's name is taken down, and his *vote recorded nine months before the election!!!*" We would particularly call the attention of the Editor of the North Carolinian to this alarming *fact*, and ask his deliberate opinion whether it is not an unconstitutional act to record a man's vote nine months before the election; and also whether he don't think that a man is a "bond slave to the banks" whose name is thus recorded? We think it very certain, that in an argument of not more than two columns length, he could establish both these points, entirely to his *own* satisfaction.

The Carolinian says that the object of the Abolitionists at the North is, "solely and substantially, to elect a Whig President, and by gaining influence in Congress, to prevent the addition of any new slave State into the Union." If this is the object of the abolitionists of the North, please be good enough to say, Mr. Carolinian, how it happens that those arch abolitionists, Duncan, Tappan, Morris, Woodbury, Williams, Parmenter, &c. are not engaged in that object? And how it happens, that Van Buren himself, who has *never recanted* his resolution in the N. York Legislature, that "no new State ought to be admitted into the Union without making the prohibition of slavery *an indispensable condition*," is not laboring in the same object?

We say Van Buren has never recanted that resolution, and we defy the Carolinian to show that he has. We say therefore, that Van Buren now stands solemnly pledged to prevent the addition of Florida into the Union, unless she will first consent to abolish slavery.

The Carolinian speaks of Mr. Adams as a leader of the Whig party, and as an abolitionist. Mr. Adams himself says this is false. But true or false, Mr. Van Buren is not only a leader, but the very head of the Tory party, and he has solemnly expressed his resolution never to admit a State into the Union without abolishing slavery.

Gen. Harrison, on the contrary, has always voted with the South, on the Missouri question, and on the Arkansas question, and he pronounced the designs of the abolitionists, to their face, "*weak, presumptuous and unconstitutional.*" We tell the South that Van Buren is not worthy of their support on this vital question. And as an evidence of it he has not dared to reply to the question of his own friend, the Editor of the Carolinian, whether he is opposed to the abolition of slavery. That Mr. Morehead and Gen. Harrison should not answer a peremptory demand of a political opponent, is natural enough. But that Van Buren refuses to answer his own friend, his District Attorney too, is more than suspicious.

The Editor made a solemn pledge, on the 8th ult. to oppose Van Buren if he "answered in the negative, or unreasonably evaded the inquiry." It takes six days for a letter to go to Washington and an answer to be returned to this place. Forty days have passed by, and still Van Buren has not replied. We say the Editor stands before his readers *the violator of a solemn, voluntary pledge;* and that politically he is therefore utterly unworthy of the public confidence or respect.

The Carolinian asks us, "Do Whig committees ever pay this Editor for electioneering circulars?—Does the Observer print free of charge, for the Committee of Finance of this County! Do let us hear!"

The Editor of the Carolinian is so noted for asking questions, and never answering any, that he has become a sort of walking *note of interrogation.* He cannot ask any question of us, however impertinent, which we do not feel disposed to answer.

The only electioneering circulars we have printed for some years, were those on the eve of our last Congressional election. We are bound to say that the Whig committees have never paid us for them, doubtless because what is every-body's business is nobody's. It is true that Mr. Deberry generously offered to pay for the printing, but we refused to take it from him, believing that he had been sufficiently taxed in the labors of the campaign. The printing, moreover, was done without orders from any committee. We saw a great effort made to break down Mr. Deberry and the Whig party, by means of the vile falsehoods issued from the Carolinian office over the signature of "A Freeman" and "Many Democrats," and we did not wait to secure *pay* for printing the antidote to the poison.

As to the Committee of Finance, we are thankful to say, we do get pay for its printing, the enormous sum of $8 per annum! It is our calling, to print for any Committee or individual, and we generally get paid. Sometimes a Tory gives us the slip, and we lose, but we get pay when we can for all the work we do.

Is the Editor answered? Perhaps he would like to know also, whether we ever send our paper to persons who do not subscribe for it? We will gratify him in that particular also. As we have no sinecure office, worth 6 or $800 a year, conferred on us for party services, we cannot afford to send the Observer without pay or the promise of pay. And moreover, we have too high an estimate of the value of our paper to send it to any one who does not order it.

CONGRESS.—In the House, on the 10th, after refusing to print the report of the Committee of Elections on the New Jersey case; after refusing to *receive* the counter report of the minority; without a particle of legal evidence before it, a direct vote was taken, by the aid of the Previous Question, which cut off all debate, and the five administration members were declared entitled to the seats by the following vote:—

Yeas—Messrs. Judson Allen, Hugh J. Anderson, Atherton, Banks, Beatty, Beirne, Blackwell, Boyd, Brewster, Aaron V. Brown, Albert G. Brown, Burke, Sampson H. Butler, Wm. O. Butler, Bynum, Carr, Carroll, Casey, Chapman, Clifford, Coles, Conner, Craig, Crary, Cross, Dana, Davee, John Davis, John W. Davis, Doan, Doig, Dromgoole, Duncan, Earl, Eastman, Ely, Fine, Fisher, Floyd, Fornace, Galbraith, Gerry, Hammond, Hand, John Hastings, Hawkins, John Hill of North Carolina, Hillen, Holleman, Holmes, Hook, Howard, Hubbard, Jameson, Joseph Johnson, Cave Johnson, Nathaniel Jones, J. W. Jones, Keim, Kemble, Leadbetter, Leet, Leonard, Lewis, Lowell, Lucas, McClellan, McKay, Marchand, Medill, Miller, Montgomery, S. W. Morris, Newhard, Parish, Parmenter, Parris, Paynter, Petrikin, Pickens, Prentiss, Ramsey, Reynolds, Rhett, Rives, Robinson, James Rogers, Samuels, Shaw, Shepard, Albert Smith, John Smith, Thomas Smith, Starkweather, Steenrod, Strong, Sumter, Swearingen, Sweeney, Taylor, Francis Thomas, Philip F. Thomas, Jacob Thompson, Turney, D. D. Wagener, Watterson, Weller, Wick, Henry Williams, and Worthington—111.

Nays—Messrs. J. W. Allen, Andrews, Barnard, Bell, Biddle, Bond, Botts, Brockway, William B. Campbell, Carter, Chinn, Chittenden, Clark, James Cooper, Mark A. Cooper, Corwin, Crabb, Cranston, Crockett, Curtis, Cushing, Davies, Garret Davis, Dawson, Deberry, Dennis, Edwards, Evans, Everett, Fillmore, James Garland, Rice Garland, Gates, Gentry, Goggin, Goode, Graham, Granger, Graves, Green, Grinnell, William S. Hastings, Richard Hawes, Thos. Henry, John Hill of Virginia, Ogden Hoffman, Francis James, Daniel Jenifer, Charles Johnston, William Cost Johnson, Kempshall, Lincoln, McCarty, Marvin, Mason, Morgan, Calvary Morris, Nisbet, Osborne, Proffit, Randall, Randolph, Rariden, Rayner, Russell, Saltonstall, Simonton, Storrs, Stuart, Taliaferro, Tillinghast, Toland, Triplett, Trumbull, Underwood, Peter J. Wagner, John White, Jared W. Williams, Lewis Williams, J. L. Williams, and C. H. Williams—80.

As soon as this result was announced, Mr. Dromgoole moved that the minority report be received, and both reports and the evidence be printed! The House first decided and then agreed to look into the testimony.

The Sub-Treasury bill has been roused from its long slumber on the Speaker's table, and referred to the Committee of Ways and Means.

On the 3d, Mr. Andrews of Ken., desired to offer a resolution to inquire whether Lund Washington, who has been a reporter for the Globe during the whole of this Session, is the Lund Washington who is reported by the Secretary of the Treasury on the 14th ult. as a Clerk in his office, at a salary of $1200 a year. The administration party refused leave to offer the resolution, 92 nays to 81 yeas.

Mr. Adams offered a resolution calling on the Secretary of War to report the National, political, and martial history of the Blood-hound, showing the peculiar fitness of that class of warriors to be the associate of the gallant army of the U. S., &c., and finally whether the Secretary deems it expedient to extend to the said bloodhounds and their posterity the benefits of the Pension Laws. The resolution excited a good deal of merriment.

Mr. Stanly submitted the following, which was objected to:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury be directed to pay to the States the fourth instalment due them under the act of July, 1836, whenever there is sufficient money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

At the last dates, the House was engaged in an animated debate on the bill to authorize the issue of five millions of Treasury Notes.

ADJOURNMENT.—The administration party in the Senate were placed in an awkward predicament by a resolution of Mr. Lumpkin, offered, as he said, without consultation with his party, that Congress adjourn on the ——— day of May next. The Whigs supported the resolution, declaring it better to adjourn and go home to their constituents, than to stay and witness such scenes as had taken place. But Messrs. Benton, Hubbard, Allen and King strenuously opposed it. They writhed and wriggled, and remonstrated with the mover, and moved to lay it on the table. But all to no effect. All that they could effect was a postponement to Monday last.

On the final passage of Mr. Grundy's bumbug about the assumption of State Debts, Mr. Betts offered the following amendment:—

Resolved, That the distribution of the public lands, or the proceeds arising therefrom, is unwise, unjust, and inexpedient.

Mr. Grundy insisted that this was not in order, and the Vice President so decided; and thus a direct vote on this important proposition was avoided, the Administration members fearing to vote against it, and being unwilling to vote for it. Mr. Prentiss then moved the following amendment:—

"But nothing contained in the foregoing resolutions is to be understood as denying or questioning the right or power of Congress to make an equal distribution of the proceeds of the public lands among all the States, according to the terms and conditions of the deeds of cession."

The amendment was disagreed to, as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Betts, Dixon, Prentiss, Robinson, Smith of Indiana, White—6.

Nays—Messrs. Allen, Anderson, Benton, Brown, Calhoun, Clay of Alabama, Cuthbert, Fulton, Grundy, Henderson, Hubbard, King, Linn, Lumpkin, Mouton, Nicholas, Norvell, Pierce, Roane, Sevier, Strange, Sturgeon, Tappan, Wall, Wright—25.

It will be seen that both the North Carolina members voted against this proposition. We suppose they will go for ceding the lands to the new States.

The Senate last year gave Blair and Rives the printing of 30,000 of Benton's Salt Documents, at an expense of $17,000, as it is said. And again on the 9th inst. Mr. Benton moved to give them the printing of 10,000 more extra copies, and it was agreed to, by a party vote, 23 yeas to 14 nays. And this with an empty Treasury!

In the Senate, the rule admitting reporters to seats has been so amended, on motion of Mr. Tappan, as to exclude the reporters of a Whig paper at Georgetown! This was done by a strict party vote, 25 to 16. It was not pretended that the reporter had been guilty of any impropriety.

"We have prepared an article in reply to the Observer's *most totally ill founded* attack upon Mr. Henry, the Chairman of our late meeting in this county. It will appear next week."

North Carolinian.

We wait with patience. If the Editor's article is as superlatively silly as his language above is *superlatively* ungrammatical, it will be in keeping with his *own* performances.

THE CAMPAIGN BEGUN.

We learn from a spectator, that Messrs. Morehead and Saunders, candidates for Governor, met at Hillsborough, on Monday, (being Orange Superior Court) and addressed the people at great length, and with unusual animation. Our informant was not able to give a very luminous account of the scene, but we gather from the tenor of his remarks, that the discussion was very heated, if not personal, and was not confined to the candidates. Judge Saunders, it seems, in the course of his speech, alluded to the "Star," and particularly, in some way, to Mr. McQueen's connexion with it, in terms by no means courteous or complimentary. Mr. McQueen, who attends that Court, being present, replied to the Judge in language exceedingly severe and personal, & excoriated him, it is said, to the epidermis. Our informant is a Saunders man, but we venture the assertion, upon his own admissions, that the Judge never before had hold of so "ugly a customer" as Mr. Morehead. It is very evident, from the reluctant answers given to our numerous enquiries, that the Whig Candidate made a deep impression upon the large and very attentive crowd. The speaking commenced about 1 o'clock, P. M., and continued until night. Thus has the political campaign been fairly opened in the "Old North." All that the Whigs ask, or would receive, is an open field and a fair fight. "Give us but this, and Ajax asks no more."—*Ral. Register.*

POSTSCRIPT.

The resolutions of the Grand Jury of Anson County came to hand after a part of our papers were printed. They shall appear next week.

A letter from that county to the Editor says, "Harrison is gaining ground in Anson. I could mention the names of many who have deserted the Van Buren ranks, and know but one that has left the Whigs, I have seen, during Court week, gentlemen from Rowan, Davie and Randolph, who bring cheering news from their respective counties; and in short I hear of nothing discouraging to the Whigs."

We have similar information from an intelligent gentleman from Davidson county.

"The amount with which Federal Whiggery proposes to saddle the General Government, in the shape of State debts, is said to be about *two hundred millions of dollars.*"—*Raleigh Standard.*

The number of *lies* with which Toryism has already saddled its conscience, "is said to be about two hundred millions." The above is only a single one, but it is a whapper!

At the head of the Tory candidates for Elector of President and Vice President in Mississippi, stands the name of John A. Quitman, the President of the Mississippi Rail Road and Banking Company, one of the meanest shin plaster concerns established by the Tories of that ill-governed State. Oh what a Bank-hating party is this same Tory party!

MARRIED,

In New York, at St. Thomas' Church, T. POLLOCK BURGWYN, of this State, to ANNA MATILDA WALBURGH, daughter of Anthony Barclay, Esq.

DIED,

In this town, yesterday morning, Mr. JAMES H. MYROVER, in the hope of a blissful immortality. Mr. Myrover was much esteemed in this community as a man of sterling sense and unyielding integrity. His friends and relatives have the consolation of knowing, that he left the world in a calm and peaceful frame of mind, relying solely upon the merits of Jesus Christ for final salvation.

During a painful and protracted illness of Consumption, he manifested much concern about his spiritual condition, and a few days before his death professed to find peace and comfort in believing.—From that hour until his death, he exhibited much Christian patience and resignation—his mind being calmly and steadily fixed upon God.

We fondly cherish the hope that his immortal spirit now reposes in Heaven, in company with *those loved ones* who have preceded him.

"Pass a few swiftly fleeting years,
And all that now in bodies live,
Shall quit like me this vale of tears,
Their righteous sentence to receive."

[*Communicated.*

At his residence in Chatham county, N. C., on the 2nd of January 1840, MARK BYNUM, Esq., in the sixty fifth year of his age.

In Marlborough District, So. Ca. on the 5th inst. GEORGE W. FORNISS a respectable Farmer of that District.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET—MARCH 18.

Brandy, peach,	40	a 54	Lime,	$2½	a $2½
Ditto, apple,	37	a 42	Lead, bar,	8	a 8½
Bacon,	7½	a 8	Mackerel,		$9
Beeswax,	25		Molasses,	33	a 34
Butter,	17	a 22	Oats,	40	
Bale Rope,	8	a 10	Oil, Linseed	80	
Coffee,	12½	a 13½	Nails, cut,	7	a 7½
Cotton,	6	a 7½	Powder, keg,	$6½	
Cotton Yarn,	18	a 26	Rags,	2½	
Cotton Bag'ng,	16	a 20	Sugar, brown,	7	a 12
Corn,	60	a 65	Lump,	16	
Copperas,	3½	a 4	Loaf,	18	a 20
Candles, F. F.	18	a 20	Salt,	80	a 90
Flour, new	$3½	a $4½	Sack,	$2½	a $2½
Feathers,	40		Tallow,	11	
Flaxseed,	90	a $1	Tin, box,	$14	
Hides, green,	4	a 5	Tobacco, leaf,	4½	a 4½
dry,	12½	a 14	Wheat,	80	
Iron,	5½	a 6	Whiskey,	30	a 35
Lard,	10		Wool,	17	a 20

The above are the cash market prices for cotton. A lot of 30 bales from Mecklenburg sold yesterday for 8 cents, in trade for groceries.

WILMINGTON MARKET—MARCH 13.

Turpentine $1 75; Tar 90; Steam Mill Lumber 13 00 a 20 00; River Lumber, viz:—Wide Boards 5 50 a 6 50; Flooring 8 50 a 9 50; Timber 4 00 a 6 00; Staves, W. O. rough, none; dressed 35 00; R. O. rough 7 00 a 10 00; Shingles 1 50 a 4 00; Corn 55; Salt, coarse, 45; Rice 2 75 a 3 00.

Cotton at Augusta, 5 to 8¼, mostly at 7 to 8. At Columbia, 5 to 8. At Mobile, 5 to 9. Sales at N. Orleans, 5 to 9¼. Receipts to March 4, 601,113 bales. Total receipts in the U. States, 1,168,189 bales, against 852,441 to same date last year.

Sales at Columbus, Geo., 3 to 7 cents. At Macon 5 to 7¾.

Port of Wilmington.

FROM THE WILMINGTON ADVERTISER.

DEPARTURES.

March 9.—Schrs. Repeater and Southerner from New York, Reindeer from Charleston, Canary from Martinique. 11.—Schrs. Norway from St. Thomas, Henry Chase from New York.

ARRIVALS.

March 5.—Brig Adamante for Martinique; Br. Schr. Clyde for Yarmouth, N. S., Schr. Jane Bourne for Nassau. 7.—Br. Brig Helena for Bermuda; Schr. Mail for Wilmington, Del. 9.—Brig Belle for New York; Schr. Adno for Martinique. 10.—Brig Salem for Surinam.

POSITIVE SALE AT AUCTION,

FOR CASH.

THIS DAY, at 3, P. M., will be sold to the highest bidder, the balance of an invoice of 5 cases GUNS, consisting of double and single barrel, of different qualities.

Also, some other articles, &c. &c.

Also, at 7½ o'clock this Evening, DRY GOODS, SHOES, HARDWARE, fancy articles, &c. &c.

Terms, Cash, and positive Sale.

AMOS KIMBALL, *Auct'r.*

March 18, 1840.

Notice.

ELOPED from this county, sometime during the month of January last, a

THE SILK CULTURE.

Morus Multicaulis.

400 TREES, the growth of the last season—averaging from 50 to 800 buds each, for sale by

JOHN HUSKE.

February 11, 1840. 84-tf.

To Silk Growers.

THE Subscribers, on behalf of an association of gentlemen interested in the propagation of the Chinese Mulberry, and in the production of Silk, give notice, that they have procured an approved Reel from the North, for the reeling and making sewing Silk from the Cocoon, and will set the same in operation in this place early in the ensuing Summer. The business is commenced for our own accommodation, but we intend buying such Cocoons as may be brought to us, or else reeling them upon shares.

E. L. WINSLOW,
JAMES BAKER,
I. WETMORE,
Executive Committee.

Fayetteville, Dec. 21, 1839. 77tf

WAGONS & TEAMS,

AND

Morus Multicaulis Trees.

THE Subscriber wishes to sell a very valuable team of young Mules, and Timber Wagon and Gear. Also, a good strong team of Horses and Timber Wagon and Gear. And a heavy Road Wagon, either with or without gear.

He would also sell Trees and Cuttings of the MORUS MULTICAULIS, at 1 cent per bud, which he will warrant genuine and in good preservation.

JONATHAN EVANS, Jr.

Fayetteville, Feb. 5, 1840. 83tf

Cocoons wanted.

THE Subscriber has about two thousand very fine MORUS MULTICAULIS TREES yet for sale, from 5 to 8 feet high, one-half of which he is willing to sell payable in Cocoons, to be delivered next Summer; the other half cash.

Persons wishing to make contracts will please make their applications soon, as the Season for planting, according to his experience, begins early in February. Silk Worm Eggs from a very healthy stock of Worms, can also be had.

I. WETMORE.

Fayetteville, November 25, 1839. 73tf

Auction and Commission Business.

THE Subscriber having had considerable experience in the above business, offers his services to his friends and the public as a general AUCTION AND COMMISSION AGENT.

All orders left at his office on Person Street, 1 door West of Bank of Cape Fear, will be attended to.

AMOS KIMBALL.

Nov. 5, 1839. 70-tf.

Swaim's Justice,

PREPARED expressly for the use of Justices of the Peace, and other Public Officers in North Carolina, containing, in addition to a summary of the Statute and Common Law, all the most approved FORMS and Precedents. For sale by

E. J. HALE.

Also, Mitchell's New GEOGRAPHY and ATLAS, said to be the best School Geography in print.

NEW BOOKS.

DE TOCQUEVILLE'S DEMOCRACY IN AMERICA, new Edition; Chevallier's United States; Combe's Lectures on Phrenology; Walks and Wanderings in the world of Literature, by the author of the Bench and the Bar; Glimpses of the Old World, by Rev. J. A. Clark, of Philadelphia; Halleck's Fanny; Locke's Essays on the Human Understanding; Burr's Private Journal; Truth made simple, by Rev. John Todd; Tea and Coffee, by Dr. Alcott; Young Woman's Guide, by ditto; Masonic Monitor and Chart; Southern Harmony, &c. &c.

Received by E. J. HALE.

Gray's Ointment,

FOR the cure of White Swellings, Scrofula and other Tumours, Sore Legs and Ulcers, old and fresh wounds, Sprains and Bruises, Swellings and Inflammations, Scalds and Burns, Scald Head, Rheumatic Pains, Chilblains, Tetters, Eruptions, Whitlows, Biles, and external diseases generally. A fresh supply of this Invaluable Medicine just received at the Fayetteville Book Store.

PIANO FORTES.

A GOOD assortment of Piano Fortes may constantly be found for sale at the FEMALE SEMINARY. Those now on hand by different makers, and from the best manufacturers in New York, will be sold ten per cent. lower than can be purchased elsewhere, of the same class and workmanship, in this market. Orders will be executed for Piano Fortes from any manufactory of this country, or Germany, and they will be furnished at the lowest New York prices, adding the expense of transportation. All instruments ordered or furnished through this agency are selected at New York, by approved Professors of Music, are opened after their arrival here, tried and approved by competent Pianists, before they are offered for sale, and are re-packed without additional charge, in the best manner for safe conveyance to any part of the country. All those furnished from manufacturers in this country, are warranted by the makers.

The extensive call for Piano Fortes, which has been made for two years past, through the music department of the Seminary, and the frequent imposition of inferior instruments often at extravagant prices, through the private interest or ignorance of the venders, has led to the establishment of this Agency. To meet the convenience of purchasers, arrangements have also been made to receive in payment good negotiable notes at four months, payable at the Cape Fear Bank. This arrangement often saves to the purchaser ten per cent. in the difference of exchange, besides all the risk of damages in the transportation, and the certainty of having an instrument delivered here, approved and in good order. Inquire of the PRINCIPALS of the SEMINARY, or of Col. S. T. HAWLEY.

Fayetteville, Nov. 30, 1839. 74-tf

GARDNER & McKETHAN,

CARRIAGE MAKERS,

RETURN thanks to their friends and the public for the liberal encouragement they have received, and now inform them that they have on hand a large assortment of work. Having in their employment a number of first rate workmen at the different branches, they intend keeping constantly on hand a large and general assortment of

Carriages, Barouches and Buggies,

Large and small. Also, BUGGY GIGS and SULKIES, (on a new plan,) warranted to ride very easy and run light. Also, a number of WAGONS on Elliptic springs and chains, large and small.

Persons wishing to buy would do well to call and examine their work, as they are disposed to sell at reduced prices; they feel confident they can make their work as well, and sell it as low, as it can be had from any regular Northern establishment.

All work made and sold by us is warranted 12 months, and will be repaired without charge if they fail by bad workmanship or materials.

☞ Repairing neatly executed at short notice, and on reasonable terms.

December 2, 1839. 82-tf

LAFAYETTE HOTEL,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. CAROLINA.

THIS ESTABLISHMENT will be open after the 1st of August, under the management and direction of the Subscriber. The House has been thoroughly repaired, and will, in a few days, be well furnished; and every effort will be made to render it worthy of patronage.

EDWARD YARBROUGH.

July 30, 1839. 56tf

J. & J. KYLE

HAVE just received by the late arrivals from the North, a large and splendid assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Among which are:

Superfine Blue, Black, Brown, Olive, Oxford-mixed Drab, Green and Wine colored CLOTHS,
CASSIMERES, well assorted,
Sattinets, Kentucky Jeans, and Erminets,
Superior Vesting,
278 pieces 3-4 and 6-4 Merinos,
345 do 3-4 and 6-4 Muslin-de-Lane,
1298 do Calicoes, well assorted,
Cambrics, Jaconets, and plain Muslin,
39 bales 3-4, 4-4 and 5-4 Shirting and Sheeting, bleached and brown,
65 pieces super. Silks, well assorted,
Merino, Cashmere and Blanket Shawls,
Muslin-de-Lane Shawls and Scarfs, &c. &c., comprising one of the largest Stocks of Goods ever offered in this State,—all of which being bought at the late sales at the North, will be offered at reduced prices, by wholesale or retail.

October 1, 1839. 65tf

GUNS.

JUST received, on consignment, 5 cases, consisting of single and double barrel GUNS, which are offered at low prices.

A. KIMBALL.

January 6, 1840. 79-tf.

For Sale,

300 BUSHELS *HAIR* for Plaistering, &c., to be had at the Fayetteville Tannery.

L. S. BELDEN & CO.

September 11, 1838. 10tf

Crockery.

500 DOZEN TEAS, 350 dozen Plates, 250 dozen Tumblers,

Just received and for sale by

PETER P. JOHNSON.

April 20, 1839. 42tf

NEW GOODS.

THE SUBSCRIBER has received his FALL and WINTER SUPPLY OF GOODS, embracing a general assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Shoes and Boots, Hats and Caps,
HARDWARE & CUTLERY,
Crockery and Glass Ware,
WINES AND LIQUORS,
GROCERIES OF ALL KINDS,
Patent Medicines, Paints and Dye Stuffs, Hatters' Materials, &c.

The Stock is very heavy. Merchants are invited to call and examine for themselves.

☞ SOUTH CAROLINA MONEY will be taken at par, if paid when the Goods are bought.

G. B. ATKINS,
Foot of Hay Mount.

October 26, 1839. 69tf

Fall and Winter GOODS.

THE Subscriber has received his FALL AND WINTER GOODS, consisting of a large and general assortment of

DRY GOODS,

GROCERIES, HARDWARE AND CUTLERY,

Crockery-Ware, Hats, Shoes, Bonnets, &c. &c.,

Which he will sell at the LOWEST PRICES for Cash, or on time to punctual customers,—at his old Stand, South East corner of Market Square.

PETER P. JOHNSON.

November 5, 1839. 70tf

HOLBROOK'S BELLS.

For Churches, Manufactories, Plantations, &c.

HOLBROOKS', the most celebrated Bell Founders in this country, having made arrangements with the Subscriber to receive and execute all orders for their Bells of any size, to 2,500 lbs., which they will warrant of the very best sound and quality, not surpassed by any Bells in this country. Also, Town Clocks, Church and Parlour Organs, of superior finish and tones. Orders received and information given by

JAMES MARTINE.

N. B. They will warrant their Bells, and should any fail to give satisfaction, they may be exchanged for another. Also Old Bells recast.

Fayetteville, October 20. 59-tf

THOMAS C. BLAKE

HAS received, and is now opening at the South-west corner of Market Square, his FALL and WINTER SUPPLY OF

DRY GOODS,

Hardware & Cutlery,

Groceries, Crockery Ware, Drugs and Hollow Ware, Shoes, Hats, Black Smith's & Carpenter's Tools.

All of which he is desirous to sell as low, and upon as accommodating terms as are usually given in this market, by the piece or retail.

His Stock consists in part of

Superfine, and fine black, blue, and London brown Cloths, blue and black Cassimeres, coarse and fine Over Coat Cloths; blue, black, brown and mixt Sattinetts, Winter and Summer Vestings, brown, green and maroon French Merino, Circassians, figured and plain, light colored Chally's, Bombazine, Muslin de-Lane, black, blue-black, and light colored, plain and figured Silks, English, French and American Calicoes, Cambrics, plain and plaid, Mull, Jaconet, Book and Swiss Muslin, Taglioni, Merino, Fancy Silk, Worsted Shawls, black Merino Scarfs, Marseilles, and Corded Skirts, Silk and Cotton Velvet, Super Velvet, Belt and Bonnet Ribbons, Marseilles Quilts, Cotton Umbrellas, 10 1-4 Irish Sheeting, do. Linen, Table and Towell Diaper, Linen Drills, Muslin inserting, French Worked Collars, Linen Pocket Handkerchiefs, Painted Lawn, Bandanna and Pongee Handkerchiefs, Italian Cravats, White Satin, Hat Crape Ladies Kid and Picnic Gloves, Gentlemen's Buck and Worsted do. Silk, Lambs-wool and Cotton Hosiery, Whitney and Stripe Blankets, fine White & Scarlet Flannels, Twilled do. brown and bleached Shirtings and Sheetings, (assorted) brown and bleached Drills, Powder, Lead, and Shot, Sole and Upper Leather, Cast Steel Axes, (assorted) English and Swede Iron, Round, Square and Hoop American and English Blister, German, and Cast Steel, Hoes, Halter and Trace Chains, Spades, Shovels, and a great variety of other articles.

Having determined to sell LOW, the public generally are invited to call and examine for themselves.

November 25, 1839. 73-tf,

NEW GOODS.

WE have received and opened our FALL AND WINTER GOODS, which comprises a large and extensive assortment of

DRY GOODS,

HARDWARE & CUTLERY,

Boots and Shoes, Fur and Wool Hats, Fur and Seal Caps, Cotton and Wool Cards, Tuscan and plain Straw Bonnets, Writing, Letter and Wrapping Paper, Drugs and Patent Medicines

Also,

10 HHDS. PORTO RICO SUGAR,
80 bags Rio Coffee,
30 boxes Raisins,
Loaf and Lump Sugar,
Collins' and King's Axes,
5 hhds. Crockery,
75 kegs Nails,
50 sides Sole Leather,

Which are offered at very low prices for CASH, or on time for approved paper.

NOTT & STARR.

November 19, 1839. 72tf

For Sale,

150 CASKS THOMASTOWN LIME,
12 ditto Roman Cement and Water Lime,
6 tons Calcined Plaster, in casks,
6 casks Rotten Plaster, for Manure,
50,000 Brick,
200 bushels Hair for Plastering,
5000 Laths,—all of which I will sell low for Cash. Call on the subscriber, three doors South of the Market House, Fayetteville.

J. E. PATTERSON.

February 25, 1840. 86-6w

☞ I am also prepared to do any job of Brick Work or Plastering, at the shortest notice.

J. E. P.

NEW GOODS.

I HAVE received by the late arrivals a LARGE AND GENERAL ASSORTMENT of

DRY GOODS,

Suitable for the present and approaching Season,—a large supply of

GROCERIES, HARDWARE,

Hats, Boots and Shoes,

A beautiful assortment of

CROCKERY,

Embracing sets of China, white Queen's Ware, (a new article,) Liverpool Ware, different patterns and colours. Also, common Crockery, Winter Strained Lamp Oil, Linseed and Tanners' Oil, extra and No. 1 White Lead, Sole and Upper Leather.

H. LEETE,
Green Street.

November 19, 1839. 72tf

NEW

Auction and Commission Store,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

THE Subscriber, having been appointed one of the Auctioneers of the Town of Wilmington, offers his services to his friends and the public. Having been engaged in the business for a number of years, he feels confident of giving entire satisfaction to those who may confide their business in his hands.

THOS. SANDFORD.

REFER TO

Messrs. Barry & Bryant, } *Wilmington.*
" Dickinson & Morris, }
" E. L. & W. Winslow, } *Fayetteville.*
" Yarbrough & Ray, }
" W. A. Caldwell & Sons, *Charleston.*
" Allibone & Troubat, *Philadelphia.*
James J. Treadwell, Esq., *New York.*

Sept. 18, 1839. 63-tf.

Leather.

THE Subscribers have on hand a fine Stock of LEATHER, consisting of Sole and Upper, Bridle and Harness, Skirting and Grain Kip, Calf, Deer and Sheep Skins, which they will sell low for Cash, or on time to punctual customers. They are prepared to execute with promptness all orders in their line.

Call and examine our Stock before supplying yourselves.

L. S. BELDEN & CO.

January 8, 1839. 27tf

FAYETTEVILLE *FEMALE SEMINARY.*

PUPILS are charged from time of entrance to close of session. No deduction for absence, except in case of sickness.

The Academic year commenced on the 14th of October, and closes on the 18th of July following.

The year is divided into two Sessions of twenty weeks each.

TERMS—IN ADVANCE:

Elementary Department or 2d Class,	$8	per	Session.
First Class,	16	"	"
French Language,	10	"	"
Drawing and Painting,	10	"	"
Music on Piano Forte, accompanied by the voice,	25	"	"
Music on Guitar,	25	"	"
Use of Piano,	3	"	"
Incidentals,	50 cents.		

November 23, 1839. 75-tf

For Sale,

1000 SACKS Liverpool Ground SALT,
15 tons Bar Iron, assorted, Swedes and English,
50 bags Rio and Laguira COFFEE,
25 bags old Java ditto,
5 hhds. St. Croix SUGAR,
10 hhds. MOLASSES,
1000 lbs. Loaf and Lump Sugar,
1 chest fine Hyson Tea,
1 ditto Black Tea,
15 boxes Brown Soap,
6 boxes Sperm Candles,
100 kegs White Lead, in Oil, (part pure,)
20 kegs Black Lead, ground in Oil,
A general assortment of Paints and Paint Brushes,
3 boxes Pine Apple Cheese,
50 pieces Cotton Bagging,
50 coils Baling Rope,
1 bale Bagging and Seine Twine,
5 coils Hemp Cordage, 2 to 4 inches,
1 roll Sheet Lead, 500 lbs.,
500 lbs. Bar Lead,
15 quarter casks Wine,—Madeira, Teneriffe, Sherry and Malaga,
6 boxes 2 dozen each, fine old Madeira Wine, (Ceylon brand,)
3 casks London Porter,
10 bbls. Plaister of Paris for plastering,
10 casks Ground Plaister,
50 boxes Window Glass, 8 x 10 and 10 x 12,
1 barrel Putty, in Bladders,
100 kegs Cut Nails, 3d. to 40d.
1 cask *Red* Clover Seed,
5 dozen common and fancy Sitting Chairs,
2 tons Castings,—Pots, Ovens, Skillets and Fire-dogs,
4 pieces superfine Ingrain Carpeting,
6 Wilton Hearth Rugs

And a general assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Hardware and Cutlery.

JNO. HUSKE & SON,
Green Street.

November 20, 1839. 72tf

GEORGIA INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY.

At Augusta.

CAPITAL, ONE MILLION OF DOLLARS,

Of which $627,000 is paid in, and invested in Bank Stocks, and the balance in a course of payment, by monthly instalments.

THE undersigned as agents of the above Company, will insure Houses and Goods against loss by fire, in any part of this State, and will also take river risks between Fayetteville and Wilmington and any port on the coast.

STARK & PEARCE.

Fayetteville, Sept. 12, 1837. 58tf

Who wants better evidence?

I WOULD refer the reading public to the numerous voluntary letters published recently in this paper and in the Good Samaritan relative to the happy and beneficial effects of the administration of

Moffat's Life Pills and Phœnix Bitters.

Those who have perused the letters above referred to, will observe that in almost every case they attest the fact, that no inconvenience of any sort attends the taking of these medicines, in ordinary cases, but that the patient, without feeling their operation, is universally left in a stronger and better state of health than was experienced previous to being afflicted with disease; and in all cases of acute suffering, great relief is obtained in a few hours, and a cure is generally effected in two or three days.

In cases of FEVER of every description, and all bilious affections, it is unnecessary for me to say aught, as I believe the LIFE MEDICINES are now universally admitted to be the most speedy and effectual cure extant in all diseases of that class.

The Life Medicines are also a most excellent relief in affections of the Liver and Bowels, as has been proved in hundreds of cases where patients have come forward and requested that their experience in taking them might be published for the benefit of others. In their operation in such cases, they restore the tone of the Stomach, strengthen the digestive organs, and invigorate the general functions of the whole body, and thus become to both sexes (for they are perfectly adapted to each) an invaluable means of preventing disease and restoring health.

In affections of the head, whether accompanied with pain and giddiness, or marked by the grievous calamity of impaired mental energy; in palpitations of the heart, flatulence, loss of appetite and strength, and the multiplied symptoms of disordered digestion, the Life Medicines will be found to possess the most salutary efficacy.

Constitutions relaxed, weak, or decayed, in men or women, are under the immediate influence of the Life Medicines. Old coughs, asthmas, and consumptive habits are soon relieved and speedily cured. Poverty of blood, and emaciated limbs will ere long meet the happiest change; the chill watery fluid will become rich and balsamic, and the limbs be covered with flesh, firm and healthy.

Nervous disorders of every kind, and from whatever cause arising, fly before the effects of the Life Medicines, and all that train of sinkings, anxieties, and tremours which so dreadfully affect the weak, the sedentary, and the delicate, will in a short time be succeeded by cheerfulness, and every presage of health.

For weakness, deficiency of natural strength, and relaxation of the vessels, by too frequent indulgence of the passions, this medicine is a safe, certain, and invaluable remedy.

Those who have long resided in hot climates, and are languid and relaxed in their whole system, may take the Life Medicines with the happiest effects, and persons removing to the Southern States of West Indies cannot store a more important article of health and life.

The following cases are among the most recent cures effected, and gratefully acknowledged by the persons benefitted:

Case of Jacob C. Hunt, New Windsor, Orange County, N. Y.—A dreadful tumor destroyed nearly the whole of his face, nose and jaw. Experienced quick relief from the use of the Life Medicines, and in less than three months was entirely cured. [Case reported, with a wood engraving in a new pamphlet now in press.]

Case of Thos. Purcell, sen'r, 84 years of age—was afflicted 18 years with swellings in his legs—was entirely cured by taking 42 pills in 3 weeks.

Case of John Daulton, Aberdeen, Ohio—rheumatism five years—is entirely cured—has used the LIFE MEDICINES for Worms in children and found them a sovereign remedy.

Case of Lewis Austin—periodical sick headache—always relieved by a small dose—now entirely free from it.

Case of Adon Ames,—cured of a most inveterate and obstinate dyspepsia, and general debility.

Case of Adan Adams, Windsor, Ohio—rheumatism, gravel, liver affections, and general nervous debility, had been confined seven years—was raised from her bed by taking one box of pills and a bottle of bitters—a most extraordinary cure—she is now a very healthy and robust woman—attested by her husband Shubel Adams.

Case of Mrs. Badger, wife of Joseph Badger—nearly similar to above—result the same.

Case of Susan Goodarant, a young unmarried woman—subject to ill health several years—a small course of the Life Medicines entirely restored her—is now hale and healthy.

Case of Miss Thomas, daughter of Eli Thomas—cough and symptoms of consumption—cured in four weeks. Her sister cured of a severe attack of inflammatory rheumatism *in one week!*

Case of S. Colvin—cured of a severe attack of scarlet fever in a few days by the Life Medicines.

Case of Harriet Twogood, Selma, N. Y.—was in a very low state of health a year and a half—did not expect to recover. Miss T. is now able to walk about and is rapidly recovering both health and strength.

Case of Benjamin J. Tucker—severe case of Fever and Ague—cured in a very short space of time. Directions followed strictly.

Case of Amos Davis—Affection of the Liver—after trying doctor's remedies in vain for a long time, was cured by the Life Medicines without trouble.

Extraordinary case of Lyman Pratt, who was afflicted with Phthisic 20 years—effected a perfect cure in 24 hours by the use of the Life Medicines.

Thousands of persons afflicted in like manner, have, by a judicious use of MOFFAT'S LIFE PILLS and PHŒNIX BITTERS, been restored to the enjoyment of all the comforts of life. The Bitters are pleasant to the taste and smell, gently astringe the fibres of the stomach, and give that prop or tensity which a good digestion requires. As nothing can be better adopted to help and nourish the constitution, so there is nothing more generally acknowledged to be peculiarly efficacious in all inward wastings, loss of appetite, indigestion, depression of spirits, trembling or shaking of the hands and limbs, obstinate coughs, shortness of breath, or consumptive habits.

The Life Medicines possess wonderful efficacy in all nervous disorders, fits, headaches, weaknesses, heaviness and lowness of spirits, dimness of sight, confused thoughts, wandering of the mind, vapours and melancholy, and all kinds of hysteric complaints are gradually removed by their use. In sickness of the stomach, flatulencies, or obstructions, they are safe and powerful, and as a purifier of the blood, they have not their equal in the world!

For additional particulars of the above medicines, see Moffat's "Good Samaritan," a copy of which accompanies the medicine; a copy can always be obtained of the different Agents who have the medicine for sale.

French, German, and Spanish directions can be obtained on application at the office, 375 Broadway.

All post paid letters will receive immediate attention.

Prepared and sold by WILLIAM B. MOFFAT, 375 Broadway, New York. A liberal deduction made to those who purchase to sell again.

AGENTS—The Life Medicines may also be had of any of the principal Druggists in every town throughout the United States and the Canadas. Ask for Moffat's Life Pills and Phœnix Bitters; and be sure that a fac simile of John Moffat's signature is upon the label of each bottle of Bitters or box of Pills.

These valuable medicines are for sale at the Fayetteville Book Store. 86-1y

French Burr Mill Stones For Wheat, and Cologne Stones for Corn.

HAVING been appointed Agent for the sale of the above Mill Stones in this State, by Messrs. Egenton & Morris, Manufacturers, of Baltimore, I would here inform those wanting the same, that they can be furnished by sending their orders to me at this place. We *warrant* the article to be *genuine;* if it is not, we furnish a new pair in their stead.

C. J. ORRELL,
Brick Buildings, Hay Street.

Fayetteville, Sept. 20, 1836. 8tf

Iredell's Digest.

A FEW copies for sale by

E. J. HALE.

CLEANSE AND PURIFY THE BODY.

THE operation of the principles of PURGATION being allowed to be one of the greatest utility in the cure and prevention of disease, it is of the greatest consequence to ascertain what medicine is capable of producing the DESIRED EFFECT, in the easiest, and at the same time in the most effectual manner.

We no longer believe that inflammations of any kind can be cured by abstracting our life—OUR BLOOD. It is now well understood that an inflammation is a wise ORDINANCE OF NATURE, a signal that she requires the assistance of purgative medicines, to ease her of the oppressive burden which she proves by the high fever and strong pulse, is wanted to be removed. In other words, the body calls for a vegetable cleansing.

Brandeth's Vegetable Universal Pills require no skill in their administration. The printed direction only has to be observed, and they pre-describe the just proportion of the dose to the magnitude of the disease to be cured.

Let all persons read the following opinion of a gentleman who well knows the qualities of these pills.

BRANDETH'S PILLS.

This medicine is acknowledged to be one of the most valuable ever discovered, as a purifier of the blood and fluids. It is superior to Sarsaparilla, whether as a sudorific or alterative. It stands infinitely before all the preparations or combinations of Mercury. Its purgative properties are alone of incalculable value—for these pills may be taken safly FOR ANY PERIOD, and instead of weakening by cathartic effect, they add strength, by taking away the cause of weakness. There is no good MERCURY does, which these pills do not likewise. But they have none of the miserable effects of that DEADLY SPECIFIC. The TEETH are not injured—the BONES and limbs are not paralyzed—no.—But in the stead of these distressing symptoms, new life and consequent animation, is evident in every movement of the body. Brandeth's Pills are indeed A UNIVERSAL REMEDY; for they cure opposite diseases. They cure *Inflammation* and *Chronic Rheumatism!* They cure *Diabetes* and *Strangury!* They cure *Dysentery* and *Constitutional Costiveness!* They will cure all these apparently opposite diseases, BECAUSE they CLEANSE and PURIFY the blood, provided, however, nature is not beyond all human ASSISTANCE. Four years this medicine has now been before the public in the United States. Wherever it has been introduced, it has superseded all other remedies.

Dr. Brandeth's offices in New York are 241, Broadway, 185, Hudson street, and 276, Bowery, between Prince and Houston streets.

South Carolina Office—70, Meeting st., Charleston.

The only agent in Wilmington is Mr. S. M. WEST, who has the pills for sale, at 25 cents per box, with full directions.

OBSERVE, ☞ Druggists are never made agents.

☞ BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS. ☜

Agent for Fayetteville, Mr. MICHAEL McGARY.

June 7, 1839. 52-1Y.

RHEUMATISM.

Cohen's Rheumatic Embrocation.

DR. M. B. COHEN, Proprietor of the celebrated lotion for the cure of Chronic and Inflammatory Rheumatism, Sprains, Lumbago, pains and swellings in the joints, &c., known as Cohen's Rheumatic Embrocation, begs respectfully to refer all persons suffering from these diseases to the thousands of cures that his preparation has accomplished, and to the numerous strong and highly respectable testimonials which have from time to time been published to that effect in New York and other places. So certain and searching is this Liniment in its operations, even in cases of long standing, and of an obstinate nature, that it has never been known to fail. The following letters are selected from hundreds of others of a like description. It will be proper that all persons using the Liniment see that it is accompanied with the signature of the Proprietor, in his own hand writing. Since the introduction of this remedy to the public, various empirics have pained upon the country no-trums and lotions, and liniments, and "infallible Rheumatic Mixtures,"—all of which, being a compound of ignorant quacks, are calculated more or less to injure the system, rather than remove any complaint. In proof of the estimation in which the Embrocation is held by respectable men in the medical profession, as well as by the thousands of persons who have been effectually cured of Rheumatism, the subscriber has subjoined letters from a few who are well and popularly known to the entire society in New York, and whose opinions and professional judgments are universally esteemed.

M. B. COHEN,
No. 275, 1-2 *Hudson street, N. York.*

NEW YORK, Aug. 3, 1838.

Dear Sir—Having frequently witnessed the application of your Rheumatic Embrocation, and the beneficial effects arising therefrom, it affords me pleasure to state, that I most cheertully recommend it as an invaluable remedy, and the best known for the cure of that painful and distressing complaint, either in its acute or chronic form.

WILLIAM F. PRATT, *M. D.*
Late Corresponding Secretary of the Medical Society of the City and County of New York.

To Dr. M. B. COHEN.

Dr. M. B. Cohen: In reply to your request as to my opinion of your Rheumatic Embrocation, I most willingly acknowledge that I have used it in my practice, and found it an invaluable remedy as a palliative Liniment in cases of Rheumatism.

CHAS. A. VAN ZANDT, *M. D.*
New York, April 20, 1839.

I certify that I have used Dr. M. B. Cohen's Rheumatic Embrocation, and have found it a most useful remedy adguvant in the treatment of this painful disease, and therefore hesitate not to recommend it in all cases of Rheumatism.

WM. ANDERSON, M. D. &c.
No. 342, *Broadway, N. Y.*

I, Henry B. Nones, 1st Lieut. of the Revenue Cutter Alert, in the service of the United States, do certify that I was for five months afflicted with the Inflammatory Rheumatism, and had every remedy by advice of physicians, without any relief, and finally by advice of Dr. W. Rockwell, health officer at quarantine, I applied to Dr. M. B. Cohen in the month of July, 1837, for a bottle of his Rheumatic Embrocation, and after one week's use of the Specific, was entirely free from all pain, and was able to resume my place in the service.

H. B. NONES, 1st. Lt. U. S. R. C.
New York, August 1*st*, 1837.

TO THE PUBLIC.—Be it known that on this 4th day of February 1840, we have appointed Mr. ISAAC DODD, on the South West corner of Market Square, Fayetteville, N. C., our sole agent, for the Sale of our Rheumatic Embrocation, a remedy calculated to cure with certainty any Rheumatic complaints, whether of a Chronic or Inflamatory nature. *Witness* our hand this day and year aforesaid.

M. B. COHEN.

Price $3 per Bottle.

The public will remember that this is simply an external application and free from minerals.

Dr. M. B. COHEN'S principal Office, No. 275, 1-2 Hudson street, N. Y.

Each bottle of the Embrocation is accompanied with printed directions for use, and none is genuine unless bearing the signature of

M. B. COHEN.

February 4, 1840. 83-6m

Rowand's Tonic Mixture,

AN INFALLIBLE CURE FOR AGUE AND FEVER.

A FRESH SUPPLY of this valuable Medicine, just received from the Manufactory at Philadelphia. For sale at the Fayetteville Book Store, price $9 per dozen, or $1 per bottle.

October 5, 1839.

DR. G. R. PHELPS' COMPOUND TOMATO PILLS,

(ENTIRELY VEGETABLE,)

A new and valuable remedy for all diseases arising from impurities of the Blood, Morbid Secretions of the Liver and Stomach;

Also, a substitute for Calomel, as a Cathartic in Fevers, and all Bilious diseases, and for ordinary Family Physic.

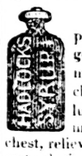
THIS popular Medicine, which has received such general approbation as a remedy for Dyspepsia, Bilious and Acid Stomachs, Jaundice, Heartburn, Costiveness, Headache, &c. &c., and which is now prescribed by many of the most respectable Physicians, is for sale at the Fayetteville Book Store.

March 8, 1839. 36tf

TO THE AFFLICTED,

Hadlock's Vegetable Powder and Sirup,

For Diseases of the Lungs, Liver Complaints, Dyspepsia, Coughs, Colds, &c.



The operation of this Medicine is particularly mild and safe. It promotes a gentle and healthy perspiration, and clears morbid and pernicious sweatings, relieves chronic affections and congestion of the lungs, assuages cough, promotes a free and mild expectoration, removes pains from the chest, relieves asthmatic or difficult respiration, corrects obstinate costiveness, and leaves the bowels in a regular and healthy state. Those painful symptoms which indicate diseased lungs readily yield to this certain remedy, when seasonably resorted to, and it restores the patient to the bodily vigor which that wasting disorder, the consumption, if left to its natural operation, so surely destroys.

☞ For sale by the Proprietor, on Hillsborough street, and at the Store of James H. Hooper.

The Proprietor has received the following testimony from the Rev. Simeon Colton, a gentleman well known:—

TO THE PUBLIC.

Mr. James Hadlock has for some time been in the practice of preparing vegetable powder and sirup for diseases of the lungs, coughs, colds, &c which have been extensively used in and about Fayetteville, N. C., as well as in other places, by people who have suffered under those and similar complaints. They have acquired a high reputation, and are considered by many as superior to any other medicine for the above-named diseases. And I have reason to believe from my own experience, and from the effects of the medicine, as used in my family, that it is highly valuable, while its operation is mild and safe. It is recommended to all who may be laboring under the complaints named, to give it a thorough trial, and it is confidently believed that there will be no disappointment in the result.

SIMEON COLTON,
Principal of the Donaldson Academy.

Fayetteville, Feb. 18, 1839. 37tf

PETERS'S VEGETABLE PILLS.

THESE PILLS are no longer among those of doubtful utility. They have passed away from the hundreds that are daily launched upon the sea of experiment, and now stand before the public as high in reputation, and as extensively employed in all parts of the United States, the Canadas, Texas, Mexico, and the West Indies, as any medicine that has ever been prepared for the relief of suffering man. They have been introduced wherever it was found possible to carry them, and there are but few towns that do not contain some remarkable evidences of their good effects. The certificates that have been presented to the proprietor exceed twenty thousand—upwards of five hundred of which are from regular practising Physicians, who are the most competent judges of their merits.

Often have the cures performed by this medicine furnished subjects for editorial comment, in various newspapers and journals; and it may with truth be asserted that no medicine of the kind has ever received testimonials of higher value than this.

They are in general use as a family medicine and there are thousands of families who declare they are never satisfied unless with a supply a ways at hand.

They have no rival in curing and preventing Bilious Fevers, Fever and Ague, Dyspepsia, Liver Complaints, Sick Head-ache, Jaundice, Asthma, Dropsy, Rheumatism, Enlargement of the Spleen, Piles, Cholic, Female Obstructions, Heart-burn, Furred Tongue, Nausea, Distension of the Stomach and Bowels, Incipient Diarrhœa, Flatulence, Habitual Costiveness, Loss of Appetite, Blotches or Sallow Complexion, and in all cases of Torpor of the Bowels, where a cathartic or an aperient is needed. They are exceedingly mild in their operation, producing neither nausea, griping, nor debility.

☞ These extraordinary and justly celebrated Pills are sold at the Fayetteville Bookstore and in all the principal towns in the State. Retail price, 50 cents per box.

May 1, 1839. 45-1Y

SOUTHERN TONIC COSTER & COXE

AGUE AND FEVER,

And every symptom of general Debility, speedily and permanently cured by

COSTER & COXE'S ORIGINAL

SOUTHERN TONIC.

COSTER & COXE, the inventors of this celebrated medicine, from a long residence in the South, and from the nature of their vocation, have been brought immediately in contact with the Ague and Fever in its most obstinate forms, and have frequently been compelled to witness the entire want of success in the practice of the most skilful Physicians. The usual and popular mode of treating this disease has been, first to evacuate the stomach and bowels, and then resort to the use of Tonics—of which class of Medicines a very great variety have been recommended to the Public—all of which have had their advocates, and that which has been by far the most popular one, has been Peruvian Bark and its preparations, particularly that of *Quinine.* There are insurmountable objections to the administration of Quinine, as to most individuals, (when carried to a salutary point,) it produces a roaring in the ears, nausea, and a headache, very similar to a bilious headache; and when it effects a cure it is seldom permanent. It was the hope of avoiding this state of things that induced us to try the "Southern Tonic," and we are happy to say that its success has surprised *even us.* As there is no Arsenic, Mercury, or any thing *in the least* hurtful to the human constitution in it, there can be no objection to the administration of the Southern Tonic to the most tender infant; indeed it will be found the most delicate and effective medicine known in those cases of Disorganized Stomach and Bowels, and of general debility which so frequently present themselves in children.

☞ A supply of the above Medicine has been received, on consignment, at the Book Store, Fayetteville, N. C. Price $1 per bottle, or 9 per dozen.

Children's Toy Books,

FOR SALE AT THE BOOK STORE.